THE
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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN, (2,300 Tons and 520 H.P.), Captain N. J. Skottowe, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY the 14th October, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 10th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st October 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Monday, the 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at Vingorla.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
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For first class passage apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
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For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. Kidder, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For Freight of Goods, Specie and Passengers, apply to

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THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 13th October 1862.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS especially of Acids per Ship *Naval Brigade*, Captain Moon, Master from London are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents Ship *Naval Brigade*.
Bombay, 7th October 1862.

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Bombay, 7th October 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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[From 6th October 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

Notice.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances. Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	Bombay	Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	[illegible]	10 0	2 30	2 40
2½	Byculla	"	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 55	9 0	10 22	2 45	2 55
5½	Dadur	"	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	3 6
8	Mahim	Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 22
9½	Coorla	Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 20	...	10 45	...	...
16½	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 50	...	11 12	...	...
20½	Tannah	"	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 20	...	11 30	3 31	...
33½	Callian	Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 15	...	12 5	4 5	...
	Callian	Dep.	...	...	...	10 10	4 30	...	...	...	...	4 30	...
40	Titwalla	"	...	...	...	10 40	4 55	...	...	...	...	4 55	...
49½	Wassind	"	...	...	...	11 15	5 30	...	...	...	...	5 30	...
53½	Shapoor	"	...	...	...	11 35	5 50	...	...	...	...	5 50	...
66½	Khurdee	"	...	...	...	12 20	6 35	...	...	...	...	6 35	...
	Goolburn Viaduct	"	...	...	...	1 50	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	...
75	Kussarah	Arr.	...	...	...	2 20	8 30	...	...	...	...	8 30	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
						P.M.	A.M.					A.M.	
	Egutpoora	Dep.	...	...	...	6 20	5 30	...	...	...	...	5 30	...
90½	Nandore	"	...	...	...	7 10	6 30	...	...	...	...	6 30	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	...	...	8 10	7 40	...	...	...	...	7 40	...
126	Niphar	"	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...
136½	Lassulgaum	"	...	...	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	9 45	...
152	Munmar	"	...	...	...	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	10 55	...
167½	Nandgaum	"	...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	12 5	...
193½	Chalisgaum	"	...	...	...	...	1 45	...	...	...	...	1 45	...
205½	Khujgaum	"	...	...	...	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	2 35	...
221½	Pachora	"	...	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	3 35	...
237½	Mussawud	"	...	...	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	4 40	...
250½	Julgaum	Arr.	...	...	...	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	5 30	...
			A. M.	P. M.			P. M.						
	Callian	Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor	"	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel	"	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Tillowlee	"	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee	Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	Khandalla	Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee	"	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkolla	"	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum	"	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee	"	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	Poona	Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee	"	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum	"	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132¾	Patus	"	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal	"	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree	"	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor	"	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim	"	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road	"	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh	"	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol	"	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	Sholapore	Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Distances. Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
	Sholapore	Dep.	Noon. 12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol	"	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh	"	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road	"	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim	"	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor	"	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree	"	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal	"	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus	"	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum	"	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee	"	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	Poona	Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			P.M.	A. M.									
	Poona	Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee	"	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum	"	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla	"	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee	"	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Khandalla	Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.								
	Campoolee	Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½	Tillowlee	"	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel	"	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½	Budlapoor	"	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
248	Callian	Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						A.M.	A. M.						
	Julgaum	Dep.	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mussawud	"	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Pachora	"	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45½	Khujgaum	"	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57½	Chalisgaum	"	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77½	Nandgaum	"	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98½	Munmar	"	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Lassulgaum	"	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124½	Niphar	"	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144½	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	...	...	10 0	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Nandore	"	...	...	...	10 55	8 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
175½	Egutpoora	Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 30	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
						A.M.	P.M.						
	Kussarah	Dep.	...	...	...	8 30	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goolburn Viaduct	"	...	...	...	4 45	2 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	Khurdee	"	...	...	...	5 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
197½	Shapoor	"	...	...	...	...	3 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
201½	Wassind	"	...	...	...	5 50	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
219½	Titwalla	"	...	...	...	...	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
217½	Callian	Arr.	...	...	...	6 30	4 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	Callian	Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 0	4 30	...	...	...	...	5 20	...
255½	Tannah	"	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 0	5 13	...	...	...	...	6 0	...
259½	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	6 15	...
267	Coorla	"	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 43	5 53	...	...	...	...	6 40	...
	Mahim	"	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	...	8 0
270½	Dadur	"	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	...	...	8 12
274	Byculla	"	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 10	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	...	7 7	8 27
276½	Bombay	Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 25	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	...	7 20	8 40

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

Bhore Ghaut...... { *Palkies*.........Rs. 4 0 0 each. / *Gharries*...... " 1 4 0 per seat.

Thull Ghaut...... { *Phæton worked by Horses*......Rs. 6 per seat. / *Carts* do do........ " 2 "

N.B.—By the 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay Passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkies and Dhoolies only. Fares *Palkies* Rs. 4 each; *Dhoolies*, Rs. 2-4 each.

All Passengers requiring the Company's conveyance over the Ghauts should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

GOOLBURN RAVINE (KUSSARA LINE.)

Tickets for conveyance over this Ravine can be had at all Stations between Bombay and Khurdee, both inclusive for the Down-journey, at Kussara for Up-journey, and at Callian Station for Passengers from the South-Eastern line, at the following rate:—A two-wheeled Cart drawn by a Horse at 8 annas per seat.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 3rd October 1862.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

GREAT NOVELTY.

RECEIVED from Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores which they are now selling off at Prime Cost.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

RED BOOT MART.

JUST received per Steamer *Indore*, another supply of goods (especially to order) comprising—

Gentlemens' Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
Do. do. do. Balmoral do.
Do. do. Patent Leather Dress do.
Do. do. French Calf Walking do.
Do. Shooting Boots with hooks.
Do. Enamel Lace Oxford Shoes.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
Do. Bronze do. do. do. Boots.
Do. Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 8, Marine Street.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS on the Estate of the late Joseph Grierson, of Surat, are to be sent to me at once, and all amounts due to the said Estate are to be paid immediately to me also.

J. B. HAYES,
Curator to the Estate of the late Joseph Grierson.
Surat, 8th October 1862.

NOTICE.

THE CONCERT in the TOWN HALL advertised to take place on the 29th ultimo, and POSTPONED on account of the inclemency of the weather, will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 9 o'clock P.M.

Admission Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and the *Times of India* Office.

11th October, 1862. J. C. DIAS.

TO LET.

FROM 1st JANUARY NEXT, the Upper Floor of the House, No. 7, Medow Street, suitable for either Office, Business or Dwelling. Apply to Jacob & Co., Fort.

TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with extensive Godowns, and a large open space, suitable for a Merchant or any other office.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Received per Steamer "Benares."

	Rs.	
ESSAYS ON THE RELIGION OF THE HINDUS. By Professor H. H. Wilson, 2 vols. 8vo.	14	0
POETICAL WORKS OF W. C. BENNETT, 12mo. cloth gilt	3	12
THE CAMBRIDGE GRISETTE. By H. Vaughan. Illustrated by C. Keene, square cloth.	3	12
JEFFERSON'S BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. Illustrated, 1 vol. 8vo. cloth. (Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library	3	12
TRAVELS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. By Captain C. E. B. Lennard. 1 vol. demy 8vo.	10	8
TWELVE MONTHS OF MATRIMONY. Parlour Library. Cheap Edition	1	8
LONDON SOCIETY, 1 vol. Illustrated, 8vo. cloth gilt	5	12
PRINCIPLES OF GUNNERY. By J. T. Hyde, M.A. 8vo.	10	8
NELLY ARMSTRONG. By the author of "Rose Douglas." Small 8vo. boards	1	12
THE OLD LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON. A Tale. By Norman Macleod, 2 vols. Post 8vo.	9	0
LITTLE DORRIT. By C. Dickens, vol. 1. Illustrated. Post 8vo.	5	12
THE KNIGHT OF GWYNNE, 2 vols. By C. Lever. Crown 8vo. bds	1	8
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PHOTOGRAPHIC DIFFICULTIES. On the Difficulties experienced by Photographers in the various Processes. Royal 8vo.	1	8
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

A SHARE in the Fort Proprietary School. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.,

23, Apollo Street.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FITTING TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.

The Tailoring Department conducted by Mr. Betts—late Betts and Pagan.

MESSRS. E. & Co. have just received a new stock of Woollen Cloths from one of the best West of England Manufactories, consisting of Fine Angolas, Silk, Mixed Tweeds, Cassimeres, Bedford Cord, Cotton Cord, &c. &c.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, Amon Shaving Soaps.

As Messrs. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, MILITARY, and NAVAL OUTFITTING establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black.

Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks. Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PER SHIP "TALBOT."

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

From D. Hogarth & Co. of Aberdeen and London.

THESE comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Haricot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.

Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox-Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Boulli, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.

Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED immediately a CHIEF CLERK in the Traffic Manager's Office. Testimonials and references to be sent to the undersigned. None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem.

J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for the Traffic Department at a salary of Rs. 200 a month with travelling allowances and a free bungalow. He will be required to Superintend the working of Trains, Stations, and traffic for a District of about 100 miles. None need apply unless they are thoroughly acquainted with the duties.

Applications will be received at the Office of the undersigned until 25th instant.

J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing......... 1 " "
Do. Brandy in Case containing......... 1 " "
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ " "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—

Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

THE following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn & Campbell.

PORT in Case containing......... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing......... 2 " (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 "
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anizette	30
St. George "	23	Créme de Cretis	22
Chambertin "	20	BRANDIES.	Rs.
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Clos. Vongeot qts.	18	Craritte Dupont's do	25
Do. Pints.	10	Castillon's do	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth	18
Old Golden	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabble	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Esthephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to

ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—				
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	"	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.		"	"	22
MADEIRA, very old		"	"	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	"	"	28
Do. Do.	Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	"	24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	"	13
CLARET—				
Chateux Margaux		"	"	34
Leoville		"	"	28
St. Julien		"	"	22
Medoc		"	"	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality...A. DePaul	Quarts	"	"	40
Do. ...A. DePaul	Pints	"	"	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet	Quarts	"	"	36
Do. ... do.	Pints	"	"	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }		per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSSELE do. do.				
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		"	"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		"	"	18
CURACOA		"	"	42
MARASCHINO		"	"	40
SHERRY BRANDY		"	"	30
SPIRITS—				
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		"	"	
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)		"	"	50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	"	"	20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London		"	"	
Do.	Hollands in cases	"	"	
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	"	"	24

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	29
Do. Leoville, Yellow	[illegible]
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	[illegible]
Champagne, Sparkling	[illegible]
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	[illegible]
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	13
Geneva ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. " Pints	13

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

31, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business in Forbes Street as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Reference may be made to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FRANCIS & Co.
Bombay, 6th October 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Commercial Bank of India have received a Requisition of which the following is a copy. viz.:—

"To the Chairman and Directors of the Commercial Bank of India, Bombay.

"Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned Shareholders of "the Commercial Bank of India, qualified to vote and "holding in the aggregate 50[illegible] Shares and upwards, "hereby request you to call a Special General Meeting "of the Shareholders of the Bank, on Tuesday the 14th "day of October next, at which meeting a proposition "will be made that the Directors be instructed forth-"with to apply for and solicit for the Bank a Charter "of Incorporation under the Great Seal of England, "and a further proposition will be made that by such "Charter it should be provided that the head Office of "the Bank shall be in London.—Dated this 9th day of "September 1862."

Signed by 13 Shareholders, holding 2070 shares.

The Directors hereby give notice that in accordance with the above requisition and in pursuance of the XLVI. clause of the Deed of Settlement, a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of October next, at the Banking House of the Company, in Rampart Row, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
R. ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 25th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sites for building or deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations of Vaudgam, Chalisgam, Pachora, Julgam, and Wurrungam, will be sold by Public Auction, at the above named Railway Stations, on 1st November 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. at the time of Auction and to pay the balance of the purchase-money within one month of purchase. If the purchase-money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.
Dhoolia, 30th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the late Dr. Mead, of Bombay, having been granted by the High Court at Bombay to his widow the sole Executrix, all persons having claims upon the Estate are hereby required to make known the same, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts of their respective liabilities to the undersigned.

By order of the Executrix.
FAITHFULL & KEIR.
Medow Street, 8th October 1862.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an advertisement of Sale of the Portuguese Brig "Companhia Commercial de Goa," which appeared in the *Times of India* of 3rd and 6th October instant, the following translation of an extract from the Portuguese Consular Regulations is published for the information of intending purchasers.

Extract from Article 111 of the Portuguese Consular Regulation of the 26th November 1851.

The Consular Agent shall not consent to the sale of a Portuguese Ship being held in his districts, unless he preside at the same to conclude the sale. After the instrument of sale has been made, to which the papers authorizing the sale may be attached, and the ship delivered up to a foreign owner, the Consular Agent will collect, or cause to be collected, the documents which establish the nationality of the ship, and will forward them to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to follow the usual course.

BRAZ FERNANDES,
Vice Consul of Portugal at Bombay.
Bombay, 6th October 1862.

NOW PREPARING,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE DEWALLEE!!!

NATIVE GENTLEMEN preparing for the Dewallee Festival will find a good opportunity of adding some

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS

to the other attractions of their Furniture. It has been a standing reproach that Natives were incapable of appreciating art as applied to representations of nature. The present is a favorable opportunity for Native Gentlemen to weaken the force of that reproach and at a moderate cost. Apply to H. Y., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where some of the Pictures may be seen.

F. BORSINI

RESPECTFULLY informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—Terms Cash.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th September, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

The No. for OCTOBER is now ready.

CUTHBERT DAVIDSON:
HIS WORK AND HIS REWARD.
TO GHANSIE, via FOULARIA and the PASS OF ISLAMABAD.
in continuation of the
HISTORICAL ROMANCE of the CENTRAL INDIA CAMPAIGN.
Sir EDRYN NUDD ASSUMES COMMAND.
(This Tale commenced with Volume III., and contains the most authentic record yet published of this eventful period.)
☛ CAPTAIN SOCK BUSKIN'S LETTERS ON AMATEUR ACTING.
Invaluable Precepts;—Pleasant Reading for all.
(Letters I. to VI. in current Volume IV.)
The CARNIVAL in ROME; with Visits to the Museums and Studios.
The Last Chapter of THE DOOMED HOUSE.
GARDENING under DIFFICULTIES.
NIRGIS at the COURT of BAHADUR SHAH.
(An Eastern Tale; comprising a complete and the only existing Guide to Delhi and its Environs.)
A TALE by A SOLDIER of FORTUNE.
The ISLE OF LIGHT: an ALLEGORY.
DISTRIBUTION of the BOMBAY ARMY; and LIST of OFFICERS of the 103rd, 106th, and 109th Regts. *Corrected to date.*
HOME POLITICS and LITERATURE; MILITARY SUMMARY; and INDIAN RETROSPECT.
TURF CALENDAR.

In the NOVEMBER No. the first portion of a NEW TALE will appear—
"OKAMUNDEL."
By the Authoress of "The Doomed House."

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 13th *October* 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾ to 99⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	216 to 217 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex.½ divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	16 pr. ct. pm.]
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	150 per share	Rs.200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,200p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	190.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,100	......	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jaffar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	22 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99
" Loan 1835-36	93¾ to 93⅞
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112⅛ to 112¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106¼
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquires.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (11TH OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	370 to 375
Old Surat	"	390 to 400
Old Dholera, and Bhownuggur	"	415 to 420
Old Oomrawattee	"	390 to 400
Old Compta	"	390 to 400
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	590 to 595
Old Sursee, and Nuggur	"	380 to 385
Old Veraval	"	360 to 365
Khandeish	"	360 to 365
Old Pernichee	"	360 to 365
Old Accote	"	400 to 410
Old Mangalore	"	365 to 370

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,535.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at	Rs.	7-2 to 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
	"	40 to 42 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	30 to 31

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, SEPT. 17.

The cotton-market continues excessively dull, and this day's transactions barely reach 1,000 barrels—one-half on speculation and for export. Prices are 1d. to 1½d. per lb. lower than last Friday's quotations.—*Times*, *Sept.* 18.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.	
" 3 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.	
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.	
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.	
on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full*,) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11⅝d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11⅝d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of each sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

R. D. FREESE,
Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

September 5th, 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.	per Rupee	
Ditto 3 ditto	2s. 0⅛d.	do.	
Ditto 2 ditto	2s. 0d.	do.	
Ditto 1 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
Ditto on demand	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th October 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.		
Ditto at 4	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
Ditto at 3	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Ditto sight	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11⅞d.
On demand	1s. 11⅝d.
On Scotland	
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11⅝d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full*,) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enforcement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay*," and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN GARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 11	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Kurrachee 8 Oct.
	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Surat 10 Oct.
	Zenobia (s)	Gardiner	Aden 1 Oct.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 11	Ellesmere	Anderson	Suddasewgur.
	The Duke	Hawkins	Liverpool.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
12	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Aden and Suez

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. W. A. Sanderson, I.N.; Mr. J. K. Linton, I.N.; Mr. Arthur; Mr. Smith; Mr. Merwanjee Jamsetjee; Lieut. Chitham; Mr. Morris; Mrs. Merewether; Mr. Scrooling; 46 men of Marine Battalion; 18 men of 2nd Beloochee Battalion; 6 Europeans 109th Regiment, and 20 natives.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—86 natives.

Per H.M.'s Steamer *Zenobia*, from Aden.—A few Details of Troops, from Aden.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Kurrachee.—Lieut. Whiting; Mr. Haiding; Major Oldfield; Mrs. Philips; Lieut. and Mrs. Tanner; Lieut. Boyce; Mr. and Mrs. Holtham, 4 children, and 14 natives.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—A gentleman, and lady; and 65 natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat,—118 natives.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Peerless.—423 barrels Green Copperas, 27 baskets Earthenware, 228 barrels Alum, 6 cases Staples, 12 cases Brass Sheets, 15,117 packages Iron, 80 kegs Brimstone, 62 Machinery, 504 tons Coals, 28 cases Merchandise.

From Suez and Aden.

Benares.—3 boxes Pearls and Specie, 1,735 boxes Specie, 1 box Snuff, 13 packages Baggage; 25 barrels Flour, 287 packages Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 11TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—1,090 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Soonderdass Moorjee; 84 packages Cloves, 103 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Dyall Jairaz.

Celestial Empire.—300 packages Coffee, 408 cwt., Virjee Nursy and Co.; 175 packages Coffee. 204 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs., Hajee Abdoor Hajee Taloob; 69 frazels Coffee, 120 cwt., Fernandise; 174 packages Coffee, 245½ cwt., Sallay Mohmud Golam Hosen; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy.

For Liverpool.

Peerless.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ruttigur Dowlutgur.

Rowantree.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Aaron Brown.—58 bales Wool, 174 cwt., Kessowjee Pitamber; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., R. Sauzba and Co.

Victoria Bridge.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Inkermann.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookun.

Hahneman.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Sir John Lawrence.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Varudhmon Takersy; 19 bales Wool, 57 cwt.; 19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., Mahomudram Ramjus.

Lady Havelock.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt.; 11½ bales Wool, 34½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—35 packages Coffee, 36 cwt. 22 lbs.; 5 packages Tea, 420 lbs., Roychund Khimchund; 80 bags Coffee, 39 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Pearls, N. Wasewdewjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 23½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Jafraz Fazel and Co.; 1½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Roognath Jugunath; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 1 box Pearls, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Sewjee Nensey and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Mahomed; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Khatesydass Jokeeram; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Sudaram Hurmookroy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Sudaram Hurmookroy.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle)	
*946	Auckland, (paddle)	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop)	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat)	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Feroz, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Bombay.
215	Goolnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle)	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle)	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownuggar.
1057 Glorians, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co. (c.l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee. (c.l. Sept. 18)
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1060 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c.l. Sept. 5)
1117 Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.
1171 Epaminondas, Heasley.—Wallace & Co. (c.l. Oct. 3)
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers (c. l. Oct.)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. Sept. 1)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co. (c.l. Sept. 16)
1071 James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Sept. 30)
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co. (c.l. Sept. 9)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
818 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co. (c.l. Sept. 19)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Aug. 30)
1509 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co. (c.l. July 29)
883 Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. July 23)
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l. Sept. 17)
1000 Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee (c.l. Sept. 6)
896 Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co. (c.l. Sept. 30)
1131 War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Sept. 12)

FOR HAVRE.

1006 Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR CALCUTTA.

293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c.l. Aug. 27)
508 Kossuth, Bennett—Alli Mohmed Khan. (c. l. Oct. 1)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR COROMANDEL COAST.

680 Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.

FOR CHINA.

2000 Columbian, (s), J. Scottowe.

NOT FIXED.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.
869 Albert and Edward, T. McKinney.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1286 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.
700 Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.
565 Bombay Castle, (s) J. Wedge—C. M. S. N. Co.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
435 Coringa (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.
724 Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.
917 Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
368 Fooluka Sawden, H. T. Patta—Woosman Voydina.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)
1108 James Smith, Fervown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
766 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady,—H. Sidick Dossal.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
292 Nassree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cama & Co.
1008 Peerless, Plovin—Lawrence & Co.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
578 Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
450 Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company. (For sale.)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Benares, (s), G. P. Wright.
1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
742 Singapore (s), Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699 Alexander, Fozdar—McIver & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Donolly & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

BOURBON.

403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

584 Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

A. B. Coults, Candlish—Dunolly & Co.
756 Clara, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.
710 Ukko.

FOR RANGOON.

496 Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1017 Helvellyn, Dalison.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Anderson, Lieut. and Adjutant 26th Regt. N.I., on leave, from Poona.
Richard, Ensign, 72nd Regt., to join, from England.
Anderson, Captain H. S., 23rd Regt. N.L.I., to rejoin, from England.
Boyce, Lieut. B. W., 1 | 4th Regt., to rejoin, from England.
Blomfield, Assistant Surgeon A. W., Medical Department, to join, from England.
Morris, Captain and Paymaster M. K., 26th Regt., to join, from England.
Cherry, Colonel, 2nd M. L. Cavalry, on sick certificate, from Secunderabad.
Walker, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.
Montgomery, Lieut.-Colonel; Nicolson, Assistant Surgeon; Fraser, Lieut.; Vibart, Lieut.; Cave, Ensign, 14th Regt. N. I., on duties, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 11.

Annesley, Captain J. F., Staff Corps, on duty, to Tanna.
Anderson, Lieut. J. W. M., 26th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Boyce, Lieut., 1 | 4th Regt., to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Mainwaring, Captain G., late 16th Regt. N.I., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Oldfield, Major, 2nd Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.
Anderson, Captain W. S., 23rd Regt., on leave, to Poona.
Walker, Major C. W., Staff Corps, on duty, to Sattara.
Macaulay, Ensign J. G., 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Montgomery, Lieut. Colonel; Nicolson, Assistant Surgeon; Fraser, Lieut.; Vibart, Lieut.; Cave, Ensign; 14th Regt., on duties, to Ahmednuggur.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—
One Subaltern, 33rd Regt.; one Subaltern, 18th Regt. N.I.; and Quarter Master, 33rd Regt.
The senior to sit as President.

Bombay, Sunday, 12th October 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 10th Oct. 1862.

Lieut. W. Lumsden, 22nd Regt. N.I., has been reported as having qualified at Hythe as first-class Musketry Instructor.

2nd Corporal John Martin, of the Sappers and Miners, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to the 103rd Foot, and directed to join.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th September 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to impress upon Commanding Officers and other Officers concerned, the necessity for taking the promptest measures to severely punish all camp followers who shall assist European Soldiers in the disgraceful offence of selling or pawning their clothing and necessaries.

Persons so offending are to be made over to the nearest Justice of the Peace to be dealt with under the 85th clause of the Mutiny Act, or punished by summary trial under the 82nd Article of War for the Native Troops.

Every means is to be taken to give the fullest publicity to this order amongst all classes of camp followers.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th September 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that Government have authorised the allowances of an Instructor of Musketry being passed to Officers, and of a Battalion Sergeant Instructor of the 3rd class to non-commissioned Officers temporarily performing the duties of those appointments, (during the absence of the regular incumbents), although they may not hold a Hythe certificate, provided the Officers and non-commissioned Officers so selected are pronounced qualified.

NAVAL.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N., COMMANDING H.M.'s I.N.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1862.

In continuation of the 7 para of the General Order, dated 7th August last, page 69, the Commodore commanding H.M.'s Indian Navy, desires to intimate that the H. E. the Governor in Council has decided that those Officers only should receive six month's allowances who held appointments prior to date of the Government Resolution ordering the reductions, viz., 15th July 1862; but not if they happened afterwards to be placed in a superior position.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1862.

No. 151.—Captain H. A. M. Drought, is permitted to resign the service on the pension of his rank, from this date.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 11th October 1862.

Mr. J. M. Dunne, Captain's Clerk, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed leave to proceed to England, under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 587, of the 15th July 1862.

Mr. J. Ranger, Assistant Apothecary of the Indus Flotilla, having arrived by the *Johnstone Castle* from Kurrachee, is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

The Purser of the *Ajdaha*, will continue to victual the *Feroze*, until the 15th instant.

The *Berenice* will be paid on Monday, the 13th instant.

The undermentioned Engineers, Journeymen, and Engineer Apprentices, of the Indus Flotilla, having arrived from Kurrachee by the *Johnstone Castle*, are directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries for duty in the Factory:—
Mr. R. J. Morris, 1st Class Engineer.
Mr. John Healy, 1st Class Naval-trained Engineer.
Thomas Grimes, and Stephen Dungate, Journeymen.
Domingos de Souza, Gregory James, William Aers, and Peter Rose, Apprentices.

The undermentioned Engineer Apprentices supernumeraries of the *Ajdaha*, having completed the period for which they were indented are to be discharged the service:—
Domingos de Souza, and Gregory James.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—
At Ghorpoorie, Poona, on the 4th October, the wife of Mr. Thomas Mulroney, Steward H.M.'s 95th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH—
At Surat, on Sunday, the 5th October, of serious apoplexy, Joseph Grierson, Esq.

MADRAS.

DEATH—
At Madras, on the 3rd October, at the residence of her sons, Messrs. G. O. and W. Wood, Mrs. Frances Wood, aged 61.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "COLUMBIAN," will be closed on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th October, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open. on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th October.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER 1862.

Last Quarter ......Thursday 16d. 4h. 32.6m. A.M.
New Moon ......Thursday 23d. 0h. 28.0m. P.M.
First Quarter ......Thursday 30d. 4h. 35.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Date 10th Oct. Time—5h. 0m.3s.
Mon.	13	Trans. of King Edward the Confessor.	5 55	5 38	2 1	2 18	
Tues.	14		5 55	5 37	2 36	2 56	
Wed.	15		5 55	5 36	3 17	3 40	
Thur.	16		5 56	5 36	4 8	4 39	
Fri.	17	Ethelreda, V.	5 56	5 35	5 17	5 57	
Sat.	18	St. Luke. [Trinity.	5 56	5 34	6 37	7 15	
Sun.	19	18th Sunday after	5 57	5 34	7 52	8 26	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 13th.—Queenstown taken, 1812.—Joachim Murat, shot, 1815.
Tuesday 14th.—The Conquest, 1066.—Napoleon landed at St Helena, 1815.
Wednesday 15th.—Surrender of Berhampore, 1803.—The Fort of Boyt destroyed, 1859.
Thursday 16th.—Bishop Ridley burnt at Oxford, 1555.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.
Friday 17th.—Capture of Agra, 1813.
Saturday 18th.—The Governor General takes the field in person, 1817.
Sunday 19th.—Dean Swift died, 1745.—Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in Virginia, 1780.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct 3	KURRACHEE	Oct 8
AGRA	Oct 7	LAHORE	Oct 1
ALLAHABAD	Oct 4	LONDON	Sept 18
AUSTRALIA	July 25	MAURITIUS	Sept 12
ALEXANDRIA	Sept 23	MADRAS	Oct 7
BANGALORE	Sept 26	MALTA	Sept 24
COCHIN	Sept 27	MEERUT	Oct 3
CALCUTTA	Oct 2	OUDH	Oct 1
CAPE	July 9	PUNJAUB	Sept 26
CEYLON	Oct 1	PENANG	Sept 22
DELHI	Oct 4	RANGOON	Sept 10
FRANCE	Sept 23	SUEZ	Sept 27
HONGKONG	Sept 11	SINGAPORE	Sept 20

THE Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862.

THE news from America is indeed astounding. That the tide of victory should have set in so strongly and entirely in favor of the Confederacy, is not to be explained merely by a want of strategy on the part of the Federals, although we suppose it will not be denied that they have latterly shown themselves most deficient in this respect; still they have the same Generals now that routed the Confederates, and won great victories only a few months ago: it is not to be explained by a want of soldierly qualities on the part of the Federal soldiery—they have never shown the white feather, they have never evinced a want of courage and bravery, since these reverses began: it is not to be explained even by bad administration in the war-office of the Union, although we have ever thought that Mr. Stanton was a hindrance rather than a help to General M'Clellan: it is not to be explained by want of men or money, for both are pouring in abundantly still: it is least of all to be explained by the badness of the Federal cause—we can hardly conceive of a juster cause of war than that which has led the Union to take up arms; for the war grew out of slavery, and has been prosecuted for the suppression of an iniquitous rebellion under a free constitutional Government. To what then are we to attribute the amazing reverses, the utter humiliation of the Federal Union? Without referring to other causes that might be mentioned, we feel no hesitation in ascribing its present condition to bad policy. With President Lincoln's early policy we have no fault to find. As a constitutional ruler, he had no alternative but to adopt the constitutional course which he so inflexibly pursued. But we consider that in virtue of the character and dimensions of the rebellion he is freed from any obligation imposed on him by the Constitution to recognize any rights of the rebels as regards their peculiar institution of slavery. They have forfeited all such rights, indeed all the rights of citizens. In these circumstances, obstinately to recognize forfeited rights, to uphold an institution iniquitous *per se*—anomalous under a free Government, and which is admitted to be the sole cause of the disruption of the Union, is a policy which, in our opinion, violates the plainest dictates of reason, the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and the law of Heaven. That "the stars in their courses will fight against" Lincoln while such a policy is maintained, or rather till such a policy is reversed, we fully expect. The time has come, it came long ago in the history of this war, for the Union to proclaim absolutely the abolition of slavery, and to arm the blacks and let them fight for that liberty which has never been enjoyed by man until it was conquered. Let this policy be adopted by the Union, and we should expect that the Confederacy would suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.

We are hardly more astonished at the reverses sustained by the Federal arms, than by the satisfaction which this real and great calamity is giving in England. Can there be truth, we exclaim, in the following representation of the state of feeling in England:—

"It is not to be disguised that this out-turn of affairs, so different from that which we at one time anticipated, is giving general satisfaction in England. Whatever may have been the feeling in this country at the commencement of the war, it is certain that as time has advanced the cause of the Union has declined in popularity, until Englishmen of nearly all grades have come to delight in the successes of the South. The fact is that the impression which at one time prevailed, that the war which had been commenced represented the two contending principles of slavery and freedom, very soon passed away; and we began to see in the South a body of men fighting for their independence, and in the North a Government practically belying all the principles upon which it was established, and, in fact, demonstrating by its own acts that it has no right to exist. Moreover, the arrogance and boastfulness of the Federal Government, and the unconcealed hatred of England, which evinces itself on every possible occasion among the people of the Northern States, has excited the most vehement disgust in this country, and it must be admitted that every new disaster they have sustained has been received amongst us, by a large portion of the community, with feelings of unqualified pleasure. There are some, however, who, regarding the whole question in a better spirit, look with satisfaction upon the successes of the South, as tending to hasten the conclusion of the terrible strife, which all lovers of their kind must contemplate with emotions of the deepest sorrow. The coercion of the Southern States has long been seen to be an impossibility. Our only hope, therefore, of a termination of the war is to be looked for in the failure of the North—a consummation which now happily does not appear to be very remote."

Such, however, is the representation given by a leading summarist of English news and expositor of English feeling—the *Overland Mail*. Other sources of information confirm the truth of this representation. "Englishmen of nearly all grades see in the South a body of men fighting for their independence, and in the North a Government practically belying all the principles upon which it was established, and, in fact, demonstrating by its own acts that it has no right to exist." "Independence"! independence of what? Independence of that Constitution which they have solemnly sworn to observe, until altered in regard to this or any other matter by the votes of a majority *of the people of the Union*: independence of any check to the extension and aggravations of slavery. This is all that any reasonable man can see in the independence for which the South is fighting. "A Government practically belying all the principles upon which it was established!" This language could not be used by any man at all acquainted with the Constitution of the United States. The Union Government was expressly established for the very purpose of preventing the separation and independence of any particular district of the country, of preventing the splitting of the country into independent rival sections. For this express purpose did all the States agree and solemnly swear not to allow of division unless by a majority of the votes of *the people of the Union*. As to the arrogance and boastfulness of the Federal Government, we lament it. But is there not some apology for it in the disappointment experienced by that Government at the refusal of Great Britain to accord to it at the outset even a moral support! As to the successes of the South tending to hasten the conclusion of the terrible strife, and therefore being a cause of satisfaction, we believe firmly that they have the very opposite tendency, and are therefore to be greatly deplored. Everything in the North shows that these successes of the South have no other effect than to rouse the Union to greater efforts. The six hundred thousand recruits called for by the President have been furnished by voluntary enlistment. We read of States that have a thousand enlistments above the quota which they are required to furnish. The North will never cease from this conflict till the Federal Government has trampled out the rebellion.

THAT indispensible and cheap artificial light, *Gas*, for the use of the house, manufactory, and godowns, is now soon to be introduced into Bombay, by a highly respectable and responsible Company in England:—

The Bombay Gas Light Company (Limited).—Inflammable gas may be truly said to be as old as the hills, for wherever animal or vegetable substances have existed, by the immutable laws of nature they have become subject to decomposition, and wherever decomposition has taken place a variety of gases have been produced, some of them inflammable and others not so. Whether the decomposition be that caused by the slow combustion of decay, or that more rapid process caused by the application of sensible heat, the effect is the same, the gases are equally produced in the two cases. Fire damp in coal mines so often productive of the most fatal consequences, and the marsh gas which arises in bubbles from the decomposition of vegetable matter under water, known as Will-o'-the-Wisp, Jack-o'-Lantern, which has lighted many a traveller to destruction, are the same kind of gases as that which is so valuable and extensively employed (when purified) for artificial light. The so-called perpetual fires and sacred lamps, which occupied so important a place in some of the mysteries and superstitions of Paganism were most probably kept burning by supplies of raw gas which issued spontaneously from fissals in the earth and had its origin in beds of asphalte, in the immediate vicinity.

The discoveries of man with respect to gas ought rather to be called applications: they are conquests over the elements—the subjugation of great powers in nature to his use and convenience. As early as February 1659 a Mr. Thomas Sherley discovered inflammable gas issuing from a well near Wigan, Lancashire, and communicated an interesting narrative to the Royal Philosophical Society. The first authentic record of experiments on the distillation of coal appears in Dr. Stephen Hales's Vegetable Statistics published in 1726. In 1733 Sir James Lowther communicated a paper to the Royal Philosophical Society on the inflammable air issuing from the shaft of a coal mine: many observations and experiments were made with the gas, it was collected in bladders, a small pipe was fixed in the neck of the bladder, and the gas gently pressed out against the flame of a candle gave good light. Some thirty years after,—namely, about the year 1765,—the attention of the scientific world was thus called to the nature and properties of inflammable gas: a proposition was made to the Magistrates of Whitehaven by the then agent of Lord Lonsdale to convey this same gas through pipes to light the streets of the town. The Magistrates refused to entertain the subject, although the proposer, Mr. Spedding, proved its perfect practicability by conveying the gas into his own office and using it for the purpose of lighting. Many experiments were made without any useful or practical result until 1792, when Mr. William Murdock, of Redruth, Cornwall, (which place must be considered the birth-place of *Gas Lighting*), had the sole merit of its invention. The practical application of coal gas to the purpose of artificial illumination, is due to that gentleman, who for several years had been experimenting on the distilling of inflammable substances. With apparatus of his own invention and construction he lighted his house and offices; not satisfied with that he lighted a small steam carriage with portable gas, in which vehicle he daily rode from his residence to the mines and back, where he was engaged as manager. In 1797 he removed to the Old Curnock, Ayrshire, where he lighted with coal gas his house and premises in the same manner as he had done in Cornwall. In 1798 Mr. Murdock was engaged by Messrs. Boulton, Watt & Co. of the Soho Foundry, Birmingham: here he constructed apparatus for the production of coal gas, as a cheap substitute for candles and oil lamps. He accomplished this the early part of the following year; and there can be no doubt as to the exclusive merit of this gentleman to the first practical application of gas light as an economical substitute for oil lamp and candles. At the general illumination for the peace of Amiens in 1802, the premises of Messrs. Boulton, Watt & Co. were lighted with gas by Mr. Murdock, and this was probably the first public exhibition of the new method of lighting. About this time Monsieur LeBon, a Frenchman, claimed to be the inventor of gas lighting. He had been engaged several years in experiments for producing gas, but had failed to exhibit his apparatus or light to the public; and as a still further proof of the fact of Mr. Murdock being the first in the field for gas lighting, we quote a portion of a letter, dated Paris 18 Nov. 1801 from James Watt, Junr. son of *the* James Watt of Steam Engine celebrity, to his brother at Birmingham.

"If you intend to do anything with Mr. Murdock's light no time should be lost, because I have heard that a Frenchman of the name of LeBon is now about to apply the gas obtained from the distillation of wood to similar purposes, and has in view to light up a part of Paris with it?"

In 1804 Mr. Murdock erected a more extensive apparatus at the Cotton Mills of Messrs. Phillips and Lee, of Manchester, the number of burners employed were 271 argands, each giving light equal to 4 candles, and 633 cockspur, each giving light equal to 2¼ candles, total number of burners 904, giving light equal to 2,508¼ London Mould candles six in the pound.

In 1805 we find a Mr. Clegg (then a pupil of Messrs. Boulton, Watt & Co.) a young but persevering mechanician (engaged in the same establishment with Mr. Murdock) devoting all his energies to the mechanical appliances connected with the successful application of gas,—he was entrusted to erect gas works at the extensive Cotton Mill of Mr. Henry Sage, at Sowerly Bridge near Halifax, Yorkshire, at the same time Mr. Murdock was erecting his works at Messrs. Phillips and Lee's mill. In each of these establishments the gas was supplied to the burners without being purified. It soon became evident that, unless some effective plan of purification was adopted, it could not be burnt in close rooms; the offensive effluvia causing headache and in some cases affecting the lungs. Mr. Clegg had given so much satisfaction to his employers, he was entrusted to erect gas works at the Manufactory of Mr. Harris, of Coventry. Here he first introduced lime into the tank of the gas holder—as a purifier, and to prevent the lime settling to the bottom of the tank, he had an agitator put in motion by manual labor to rouse and disturb the water and lime; but unfortunately he had not made any provision for taking out the exhausted lime, so that every fresh supply reduced the contents of the holder. Among the various places lighted with gas about the years (1807 and 1808) the Catholic College of Stonyhurst, Lancashire, deserves particular mention. This establishment was the first of the kind which adopted the use of gas lights; and Mr. Clegg received great encouragement in making experiments and improving his Apparatus, from the liberality and kindness of the Professors of the College. He had become aware that gas could not with safety or anything like comfort be applied to lighting rooms unless it was free from its most offensive impurity—sulphureted hydrogen—and he had also learned by dearly bought experience at Coventry, that the method there adopted would not answer the purpose, on account of the difficulty attending the removal of the refuse lime. Lime water was therefore used in a separate vessel previous to the gas entering the holder. In 1810 Mr. Clegg made further improvements in gas works on the premises of Mr. Greenaway, of Manchester. Here he first erected the Hydraulic Main, a contrivance since universally adopted, with scarcely any deviation from the original design.

From 1810 to 1813 the progress of the new mode of lighting was steadily gaining favor with the public. Many private establishments continued to erect gas works of their own, and public Gas Companies were formed in London, Bristol, Birmingham, Chester, Kidderminster, Worcester, and several other large and populous Towns by Messrs. Boulton, Watt and Co., and Mr. Pemberton of Birmingham, Mr. Northem of Leeds, Messrs. Winsor, Accum, and Hargraves of London.

Gas lights being a novelty, created much surprise and were greatly admired. Mr. Clegg had lighted Mr. Ackerman's premises in the Strand. As a proof how little the nature of gas lighting was at the time understood, a lady of rank was so astonished and delighted with the brilliancy of the lamp fixed on the shop counter, that she begged to be allowed to carry it home in her carriage, offering to pay whatever might be charged for a light so far superior to any she had before seen.

On 31st December 1813 Westminster Bridge was lighted with gas. It soon became an object of attraction, and while the novelty lasted was a fashionable promenade. The lamplighters were so much startled at the new system that they refused to work, and the manager of the Westminster Gas Works for a few nights had to light the lamps himself. In April 1814 the Parochial authorities of St. Margaret's, Westminster, entered into a contract to have their streets lighted with gas instead of oil lamps, and during that month the oil lamps were removed and the more brilliant gas lamps occupied their places. Hundreds of people followed the lamp-lighters to watch their operations. Mr. Grafton's hand lantern was substituted for the torch previous in use. At this time shops were fitted up and supplied with gas free of expense: this was done to induce others to adopt the same mode of lighting. In June when the Allied Sovereigns visited England gas was first applied to the purpose of ornamental illumination. At the General Illumination in commemoration of the Peace of Europe, the new light was brought into requisition and exhibited to thousands of admiring spectators in illuminating a splendid Pagoda eighty feet high, in St. James Park: it was instantaneously lighted by a simple contrivance—in a single instant of time 10,000 lights burst forth, and formed an immense and brilliant fountain of fire. In 1815 Guildhall was lighted with gas; its inauguration having been reserved for the greatest day in the city calendar, the 9th November, Lord Mayor's day; on this occasion the public newspapers teemed with praise of the new light. Its wild splendour was described as "shedding a brightness clear as summers noon" but undazzling and soft as moonlight, altogether forming a combination worthy of the occasion. Here we must stop. To Napier, Clegg, Murdock, Line, Spining, Malam, Croll, Jones, Crossley and many other scientific gentlemen, we are indebted for the great improvement made in the manufacture and distribution of gas and for the main features in the present system of gas lighting by inventing the Purifier, Hydraulic main, with its contrivance of dip pipes for isolating the retorts, the present mode of attaching the mouth pieces to the retorts, the governor for regulating the supply of gas to the mains, the gas meter, the scrubber and condensers, retort, tanks, and gas holders, pressure indicators, &c. &c.

Gas has many claims over all other artificial lights in existence. It is cheaper, clearer, more brilliant, and requires the least management: there is neither oil, wick or trimming required, it is always at command, there is no fear of spoiling any article in the Drawing, Dining or Bedroom, no sparks or any refuse that can destroy or damage any valuable article of *virtu*, it is free from the offensive smell which *always* occurs, when an oil lamp has consumed its oil. You are independent of servants for a good and brilliant light, or a clean lamp: it can be laid on to every part of the house, and only requires a small brass cock to be turned for a supply and the immediate application of a lighted match, and you can regulate the flame at pleasure: reverse the turning of the brass cock and you can reduce or extinguish the light: both lighting and extinguishing being performed without soiling the hand.

With well-lighted roads and streets the inhabitants of a town can walk or drive about in the evening. The brilliant light will deter the burglar from carrying on his nocturnal avocation: it will assist the night police in preventing or detecting crime.

The Statistics for 1852 showed that buglaries had decreased seven tenths in 112 cities, boroughs, and towns in England during the last 25 years as compared with the first 25 years of the present century. It was at that time remarked in the British House of Commons that the well lighted streets, roads, and byeways of those towns must be considered one of the great causes of decrease in this particular crime, proving also that it protected property as the police were enabled to watch suspicious persons lurking about at untimely hours.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, 18*th September.*

AT the date of my last communication Paris was in a great state of excitement in consequence of the then recent news relative to the unfortunate escape of Garibaldi and his followers at Aspramonte. The accounts which reached here of that affair were somewhat conflicting as respects the numbers composing Pallavicino's force, but I think the number which I stated, 1,800 or 2,000 is about the correct estimate, so far as to those actually engaged, though there were a much larger force close at hand, and placed in such positions as to cut off his retreat in any way that it might have been attempted. That Garibaldi and his men fought desperately, there can be no doubt, and when it is considered that his followers were nothing but raw recruits, and that they had eventually to be charged with the bayonet by the Bersaglieri, all doubts will be at once dispelled on that score. The hero for such he is generally called, is not dangerously wounded and every attention, such as his condition demands, is being afforded to him, the king himself, we are informed, ordered an eminent surgeon to be immediately despatched to his assistance, and since then, I hear, that his friends in England have despatched a surgeon from London specially to render him professional aid. There has been a good deal of discussion carried on in the papers, as to the tribunal which is to try Garibaldi, it has been proposed by some to bring him before one constituted by military authority, while in Turin, the *Discussione*, announced that the Senate was to be immediately convoked for the purpose of sitting in judgment upon him. Other reports say that a part of the council are opposed to the trial at all, and advocate a general amnesty, and that it should be conditional on Garibaldi and his principal accomplices departing from Italy for some distant land. I also hear that there are some good reasons why the Government should not insist on a trial, and hints are not wanting to show that in the event of a trial really taking place that there would probably be some awkward exposures brought to light, as it is well known that a certain high personage in Italy had carried on a continuous correspondence with Garibaldi almost to the eve of his disaster. Some of the most celebrated advocates in Turin have offered their services to defend him before any tribunal that he may be brought. The probability of a general amnesty of persons implicated in the late Garibaldian risings, gains ground daily, and it is said that the Emperor himself is favorable thereto. There is likewise a rumour current, that the marriage of the Princess Pia with the King of Portugal, will be taken advantage of to grant an amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers, and some people here generally, tolerably well-informed, seem to favor the probability of such being the case on the occasion.

The Roman question still occupies a good deal of public attention, and has been treated of at great length in the columns of *La France*, by M. de la Gueronnière. It would be useless for me to attempt in a communication of this description, to notice what as for many days past filled the columns of that journal on this question. The letters of the correspondents of the London papers have been taken up almost exclusively with the subject, and to them I refer you. I hear from Italy that the solution of this question is becoming very embarrassing to the Turin cabinet, and that throughout that country the opinion is gaining ground that the time has arrived when the withdrawal of the French troops should at the least be determined on, if not effected. From Rome, the accounts as to the behaviour of the Pope during the last Garibaldian alarm, are conflicting. One account says that His Holiness had a fresh attack of his swoons, brought on, it is said, in consequence of his terror at the approach of Garibaldi, and that preparations were actually being made for his departure on board a Spanish frigate that was lying at Civita Vecchia, that he could not be made to believe but what Turin and Garibaldi was secretly in league. He also was under the impression that France could not be relied upon any longer for protection. It is no secret that the Empress is favorable to the continued protection of Rome by the French troops, and that certain high military personages are likewise in favor of the continued occupation, but the Emperor is as dark as ever, no one can say with the least degree of certainty what his intentions are on the subject, while at the same time, it is said, by those who know him best, that should he only take it into his Imperial head, to withdraw the army from there and replace it by an Italian force, that neither the Empresses desires nor the Marshals wishes would for a moment stand in the way. In my last, I stated that reinforcements of French troops were ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Rome, and I have since been informed that such was the case, and that fresh orders have been sent to Toulon to hasten the embarkation of men. It was stated about that time that the immediate cessation of the occupation of the holy city by French troops was decided on in council, and that a note had actually been prepared by M. Thouvenel for despatch to that city, this note, however, was considered somewhat premature when submitted to the council and its dispatch adjourned. It was also stated that resolutions were determined upon that the *status quo* at Rome should be continued at least for the present, and that no modification should take place in the military occupation. The Princess Maria Pia has addressed an autograph letter to the Pope, her godfather, on her approaching marriage

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with the King of Portugal. Signor Stellardi, the almoner of King Victor Emanuel, was the bearer of the letter. M. de la Laguéronniére in his last article upon the question of Italy, admits that it impossible to return to the treaty of Villafranca, and declares that if unity with Rome is a chimera, a federation with Austria, as an Italian power in Venetia would be a delusion, He also looks upon the reconstitution of the petty states as equally impossible, and adds that unhappily for people and sovereigns, they were nothing more than garrisons of that power and, as such, instances the case of Florence, Parma, and Modena. He then advocates a great federation of two large States, of Northern and Southern Italy, and expresses an opinion that Rome being in the centre of them would constitute a bond of union. Rome would thus nominally dominate this federation, and become the capital of Italy, still preserving for it the exceptional character of the capital of the Christian world. The present state of affairs cannot longer be maintained in Naples, as the means of conciliation relative to the Roman question is exhausted, therefore a congress is necessary to settle the matter upon the annexed basis,—"The division of Italy into three States, united by a federal bond. The guarantee of the Pontifical territory, by Europe, formed of the patrimony of St. Peter and Rome. The sovereignty of the Marches and Umbria to be reserved for the benefit of the Pope, with the payment of a tribute by the sovereigns who should retain the administration of those districts, and a finanical, military, diplomatic, legal, and customs union with all the Italian States."

Mexican affairs are still occuping the earnest attention of the Emperor and the cabinet of the Tuileries, large reinforcements have been, and are being sent off for that part of the world. It is said that when the whole of the draughts get out there will be an army of some 60,000 men in Mexico, which is considered more than ample to effect all that can be desired. Some time ago there was a rumour that the Emperor was disposed to offer Mexico to the Confederate States of America for annexation, but now that idea is abandoned, if it ever really existed, and the only desire of the French Government declared to be, that a strong and stable power should be established in that beautiful, though unfortunate country. By assisting the Mexicans to do this, it is reckoned that the desirable object of opposing the attempts that the Anglo-Americans might make on those rich districts—that state of things, it is conjectured, would be best brought about by the establishment of a strong and respected government in Mexico, but, while all this is admitted to be desirable, it is very much doubted whether such a government can be formed there, unless it is sustained for a long period by the presence of French bayonets. This naturally gives rise to the idea that a long occupation is contemplated. *La France*, is of opinion that if the Central American Republics are not speedily rescued from the chronic state of anarchy which they are now in, they will, at no distant day, fall an easy prey to the great confederations of North America, and that the equilibrium of the world would thereby be disturbed. This it is thought is not very likely to be the case, in the present state of affairs in America, as in all probability, they will have enough, and more than enough to do with their own internal affairs for a long time to come. It is reported that General Lorencez is anxious to return to France, no doubt heartily sick of his work there, this he will soon be able to accomplish. It is likewise said that a certain high personage here is likewise sick of the affair, and is not all likely to get quit of it so easily as the General, be is obliged to put a bold front on the matter, though he is doubtless, well convinced of his folly in the part he has taken in the affair. A certain fair lady, it is said, has done a great deal to bring about the present state of affairs in Mexico, by her encouragement of this ill-starred Mexican expedition, as she is doubtless exerting all her influence to maintain the French occupation of Rome, for the sake of guarding the sacred person of the sovereign Pontiff. It was not supposed, until now, that Napoleon was likely to be influenced by a woman in these matters, and I, for one, do not believe that he is, and can only say that if he does promote her Imperial Majesty's view, and further her desires therein, it is only because they accord with his own.

It is now generally believed that M. Lavalette is getting tired of his difficult post at Rome, and rumours are current that he will return to France very shortly on leave. Since the above was written, I have heard that the Marquis is actually on his way to Marseilles, and that on his landing he will proceed direct to Biarritz. He is said to be the bearer of a proposal from Cardinal Antonnelli which may serve as a motive to resume negociations between the Court of Rome and the King of Italy, under the auspices of the Emperor of the French.

It is understood that on the return of their Imperial Majesties from Biarritz, they will proceed to Compiegne, where, it is expected, a series of brilliant hunts will take place, as the entire hunting establishment has been removed from Fontainbleau.

Extensive alterations and repairs are going on at the Tuilleries, and every effort will be made to get them completed by the time the Emperor and Empress returns to Paris.

Some two years ago an experiment was tried, of employing soldiers in the cultivation of gardens for the production of vegetables, and as that experiment has been attended with complete success, it is intended to carry out the plan in all garrison towns, orders have been issued for the formation of such gardens. At Chalons five acres were apportioned to each regiment, and the production of vegetables therefrom has been most ample, it is said that these gardens have each on an average, in the four months during which the camp was occupied, produced 1,440 fr., and as this is only an experiment much greater results may reasonably be expected. This experiment is looked upon with the most lively interest by the whole of the French Army.

M. Le Comte de Treilhard, has just assumed the office of censor, or director of the press, and inaugurated his appointment by ordering the seizure of the *Daily News*. It is supposed that some articles which have appeared lately in that journal have given immediate occasion for the order. The new director of the press decreed that the paper was not on any account to be delivered on the evening of its arrival at the Post Office, but was to be delayed at least until the following morning, so as to afford the censors ample time to examine it, and ascertain whether there was anything objectionable in it. Since which time the paper was regularly seized, daily, up to the 9th instant.

The general election for the Corps Legislatif is expected to take place towards the end of next month.

A duel was recently fought between two persons unknown, on the Bourg le Reine road near Paris, the combatants fought with swords, and were attended by two seconds each, and some other persons, one of them was wounded severely, and was immediately carried to a carriage which was in waiting, when all parties proceeded in the direction of Paris. The parties from their appearance are supposed to belong to the higher order of society.

The municipal Council of the Arondissement of Clermont, in Auvergne have come to a very excellent resolution in respect to the evil of drunkenness, which has lately increased to an alarming extent; the resolution says—"That drunkenness finds too great a facility with the system pursued by dealers in liquors, in giving credit to that unfortunate class of people who give themselves up to the indulgence of that fearful vice, and that expend, not only the means of supporting their families, but often likewise their little patrimony, so that frequently at the death of a father of a family, the debts contracted by him in this disgusting indulgence, deprive his widow and orphans of the small resources on which they should and would, have been able to reckon." It is therefore proposed to assimilate those debts to gambling debts, which are not recoverable legally. This measure is considered to be a step in the right direction, as it will undoubtedly be the means of checking to a great extent the evil, and will often be the means of preventing the ruin of many families.

At Rouen, near the the church of St. Vincent, a coin of considerable historical interest has lately been discovered in some excavations. The coin is in copper, and was struck in 1599. The arms of Pope Clement VIII., contemporary with Henry IV. of France, is impressed on it. The Popes' arms, are composed of two keys, placed one against the other, and surmounted by the tiara with a triple crown on the face of it, which is flanked on each side by the letter C., round the arms is Clement VIII. Pont. Max. On the reverse side, there is a large cross, between the branches of which are two Maltese crosses, and two Leopards rampant; while round the edge run the words "Viva Le Ave 1599." The coin, therefore, dates from the seventh year of the Pontificate of Clement VIII., who was elected Pope in 1592. This Pope was he who fulminated a bull against the use of tobacco when it was first introduced [illegible]

The *Fischieto*, an illustrated journal, published at Turin, has recently published an engraving which has become vastly popular. It is an imitation of Signols celebrated picture at the Luxembourg, in the one under notice, Garibaldi is seen standing with his arms folded awaiting the decision of ministers, when the late lamented Cavour appears and exclaims.—"*Che di voi e senza peccato gli getti la prima pietra.*" (Let him among you who is without sin throw the first stone.)

The Duke and Duchess De Morny have left for Scotland, they embarked at Calais on the 10th instant.

The Princess Clotilde is to be present at her sister's marriage with the King of Portugal, at Turin. The Princess will be accompanied as far as Genoa by the Prince Napoleon, who will then proceed on his voyage to Egypt.

The iron railing and tomb-stone which were brought from St. Helena with the remanis of the first Emperor Napoleon, is to be placed in the Musée des Souverains, at the Louvre, by order of His Imperial Majesty.

The harvest prospects throughout France are of the most encouraging description, and it is satisfactory to know that the Minister of Agriculture has reported that the forthcoming harvest is expected to be equal to that of a good year. In consequence of which, wheat continues to fall in the markets, notwithstanding this the wheat of this year is looked upon as being very much superior in quality to that of last year. The crops of potatoes, and beet-root are excellent in quality, and abundant in quantity. Hop-picking has commenced, and an abundent crop of a good quality is anticipated. The vine, however, is not expected to yield so much as last year.

A communication from Cochin-China in speaking of the spontaneous growth of cotton there says, that the cotton belongs to the species known as short-silk cotton, and notwithstanding the want of attention in its cultivation, it already rivals the New Orleans produce, it is of a good color, and has a long silky thread. 2,000,000 lbs. have been imported from there. It is supposed that this production will be turned to good account.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

WE are in a position to state that the new Royal Artillery appointments are as follows:—

Inspector General, Bengal.—Colonel Swinley; Inspector General N. W. P.—Col. J. Brind, C.B.; Dy. Adjutant Genl.—Lt. Col. G. Moir, C.B.; Brigade Major, Bengal.—2nd Capt. A. H. Lindsay; Brigade Major N. W. P.—2nd Capt. M. C. Sankey; —*Delhi Gazette, Oct. 7.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PRIESTLEY has been expelled from the United Service Club of which Sir Hugh Rose is honorary president. The proceedings were simple. No military officers was present. Nineteen civilians attended. Four protests were put in against the meeting by Colonel Haythorne and Hatch, Captain Burn, the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary, and Colonel Johnson. His official position will doubtless be Colonel Johnson's excuse for appearing in such company. With these exceptions, all the votes were for the expulsion of the offender. A hundred and fifty-five proxies were presented, but of these sixty were not received as coming from officers directly subject to the Commander-in-Chief. A Hundred and fourteen votes were recorded and the proxies were then carefully destroyed. The result was telegraphed to the parties concerned at Simla. As it will in due course is made known to the London Clubs, the position of Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley is far from an enviable one. With no little firmness and tact the Club have thus vindicated their rights, and the rights of all gentlemen and officers in the Indian army, against the most insane attempt ever made by military authority to extinguish them. We now wait for the verdict of English opinion which cannot be doubtful. Some of the Bombay papers commenting on the occurrence, overlook the fact that it was Colonel Priestley who persistently goaded on Major Fitzgerald by taking every opportunity of ostentatiously parading his admiration for Sir Hugh Rose.—*Friend of India, Oct. 2.*

THE *Gazette* of yesterday publishes rules for the pay of the Native Cavalry, which will go far to prevent the discontent that resulted in mutiny in 1857. Merit and not seniority is to regulate pay, and Commanding Officers have the power of promoting and disrating native officers, simply entering their reasons in the regimental order books. For himself and his horse a sowar is to receive Rs. 24-6 a-month instead of Rs. 20 as in old times, but Rs. 30 would be a fairer rate. It is well known that the whole Irregular Cavalry of Bengal were so hopelessly involved in debt in 1857 as to have no alternative but mutiny. Stern discipline, good pay, and small numbers, should be the rule in both the Cavalry and Infantry of the Native Army.—*Id.*

THE latest official accounts from Herat do not confirm the statement that the Persians are about to take active measures against the Ameer of Cabul. They speak, however, of the Shahzadas at Meshed having written to the Ameer that they would assist Sultan Jan, and of the Ameer having threatened them in turn with British interference. The siege was still going on, but the Heratees shewed signs of exhaustion. The tribes on our Norh-West frontier have lost all interest in the struggle.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

A GUBERNATORIAL PRESENT.—We are informed that His Excellency the Governor has very kindly presented two eight-day clocks, worth 50 Rs. each, to the Indapoor and Barramutty Libraries, founded by our energetic First Assistant Collector, Mr. C. R. Ovans.—*Deccan Herald, Oct. 10.*

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Assistant Surgeon Francis Goold, of H.M.'s Bombay Army. He died on the 5th instant, at Kurrachee, of abscess of liver.

THE following is a list of additional passengers proceeded by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, to Aden and Suez yesterday:—

For Suez.—Mr. Smith; and Mr. Sieveking.

For Marseilles.—Mr. R. B. Ritson.

COLONEL PHAYRE, we regret to hear, has met with another serious accident. He has had a fall, which has injured the cap of his knee. His medical advisers think it will be a long time before he will be able to move about. To such an active, working, and useful man, such an accident is a severe trial.

WE are exceedingly sorry to hear, by private letter from Poona, that Lady Frere is suffering from indisposition. Her Ladyship was not able to leave her room on Tuesday and Wednesday last, even to receive the guests who enjoyed the hospitality of Government-house on those evenings. We trust that we shall soon have the pleasure of announcing her Ladyship's convalescence.

WHILE the fate of the officers of the Indian Navy hangs in the balance and is not likely to be decided for months, the Indian seas have received their first instalment of Her Majesty's Navy. The *Odin*, with Lord John Hay, C.B., Commodore in command of the fleet in the Indian seas, lies off Diamond Harbour, and the Commodore in Calcutta making arrangements as to the future head-quarters of the Fleet. Fearing that the climate and the allurements of Calcutta will decimate his men, but dreading, with all the traditionary dislike of the Admiralty, the interference of the civil authorities, Lord John Hay, we understand, is anxious to make Trincomalee his rendezvous. There is a Navy-yard there already, and the place is well situated for the defence of the Straits, while it is within telegraphic reach of the Viceroy. But Bombay seems to have greater claims and advantages, while the Red Sea, the African Coast, and the Persian Gulf, need careful watching. The strength of the Fleet has not yet been decided on, nor has it been determined that India is to pay anything for it, payment involving a claim to interference. The Commodore belongs to a family well-known in India and is most popular in the service. He is a son of the Marquis of Tweeddale who was Governor of Madras. He was M.P. for Wick in 1857.—*Friend of India, Oct. 2.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 11th October 1862.

BROACH.—Fair. Ther. 78.
BULSAR.—Fair, southerly.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, SW. moderate.
SURAT.—Passing clouds, moderate westerly.
GALLE.—(10th.) Calm and fine day. Ther. 80.
MADRAS.—(10th.) Cloudy SW. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—(10th.) Calm and cloudy. Ther. [illegible]

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 5th Oct. 1862.

		Rs.	a.	p.
COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 42,314.				
Amount	Rs.	22,411	9	0
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	22,503	10	11
Total...	Rs.	44,915	3	11
Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.				
COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 51,110.				
Amount	Rs.	28,675	10	0
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	20,504	13	11
Total...	Rs.	49,180	7	11

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

OBJECTION TO WATER METERS.—Read letters from Messrs. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, W. Walker, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, and Eduljee Bomonjee, suggesting that they be charged a fair sum on the average amount of water consumed on their premises and relieved of the necessity of using meters.

Resolved,—"That the request be complied with, and that the Assessor be requested to arrange with the applicants the terms on which the water shall be supplied."

Mr. Walker's communication is as follows:—"Gentlemen,—I beg acknowledge receipt on the 24th instant, of your Assessor's notice dated 9th instant, to provide myself with a water meter within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice or to abide by the penalties of your Bye-laws. To which I beg most respectfully to reply that I decline to join in the water meter folly by purchasing one: I admit the expediency of applying them to the service-pipes of large factories, shipping supply, soldiers' barracks, or extensive irrigatory purposes, as without them it might be difficult to estimate the water consumed, and the expense of the meters to such factories, &c., would be a matter of little moment—on account of profits or convenience derived. Whereas in my own case I was, before the Vehar Works were executed, and am now, quite independent of the Vehar water, except for ornamental purposes, yet I am quite willing to take your Assessor over my premises and abide by any fair and just rate that he may impose notwithstanding my own independent supply. Why then should you seek to saddle one of these meters upon me because you so unadvisedly ordered them from England? Well knowing as you must have done, that the supply of the Vehar water is so enormous that there is upwards of *sixty feet* depth of water at the inlet tower at the close of each monsoon, and during the dry season the consumption of the whole island of Bombay, including evaporation and an extensive leakage, besides a continual and large escape from a waste pipe to ease the pressure on the main, is only *eight* feet; to say nothing of the millions of tons which escape over the waste weir during the rainy season. Is it wise then to dole out and place restrictions, on the use of this bountiful supply of water, when, by so doing you defeat your motive for doing so, viz., increase of revenue? In fact the Vehar lake contains such an enormous supply of water that were this Island, and its neighbour Salsette, as densely populated as London, the supply would far exceed the consumption. Were even the Vehar water a limited luxury, the use of meters to measure its consumption would scarcely be necessary, as a shrewd Assessor would arrive at a sufficient result to impose fair water rates without their aid. It is a notorious fact that all meters now in use in England are continually getting out of order and needing repair. What then will those in this country become from the severe corroding influences from climate and the ignorance of the proposed Rs. 40 Meter Recorders. Is it thought that these latter, together with the meter machinery, are always to be perfection, and never go astray? Will there not be continual hatred and heart-burning besides a vast increase of correspondence and occasional law-suits through the imposition of these foolish meter boys on the public? Decidedly there will be, without bringing forward the unnecessary cost of employing Meter Recorders on a salary which will fail to keep them from temptation. I beg to advise that the supply of meters you have in store may be retained for factories, &c., and, I trust, you will be pleased to release me from the necessity of purchasing one; but should you decide, in your wisdom, to cut off my water supply for non-compliance, I will, to avoid such an act of tyranny, and on compulsion, purchase a meter, but I beg to decline having one applied to my service-pipe, the more so that the size of your meters do not accord with the size of my pipe already laid down. I cannot but remark that in lieu of the Municipal Commissioners inducing the general public by a wise and liberal policy of low rates and great facilities for laying on water to their premises, you have alarmed and deterred would-be-consumers by insisting on the use of unnecessary meters. Besides which, the obtaining sanction for laying down pipes is hampered with difficulties. In my own case, I obtained leave in due form by application on a printed document, but when the Vehar Water Works people opened the road, a threat of prosecution from another department of your Board for carrying out your own sanction was only averted by a personal interview, and an appeal to the good sense of your Chief Commissioner.—I am, &c."

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court, Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, this day:—

Special Appeal No. 4320 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Jumnadas Jethabhai *vs.* Baeesee Nanibai, widow of Wujju Sungji Wukulsungji.

Special Appeal No. 190 of 1861—Surat—Duyalchund Kulianchund, deceased, his heir Dayabhai Duyalchund, a minor, his guardian Bai Goolab *vs.* Ramsung Poorijia and Phukira Ramsung.

Special Appeal No. 207 of 1861—Surat—Jugoobhai Rutunjee, Goolabhai Pragji, Luloobhai Govindji, for himself, and as guardian of his brother Sunkurji Govindji, a minor, Hunbhai Rutunji and Khundoobhai Pragji *vs.* Rusikbhai Girdhurbhai.

Special Appeal No. 221 of 1861—Surat—Hafiz Boo, widow of Kurimoola Remtoola for herself, and as guardian of her son Rubim Kurimoola, and Bai Rusool Boo daughter of Kurimoola *vs.* Shurfoola Remtoola.

Special Appeal No. 250 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Gowundrai Bapooji *vs.* Arushbeebee, wife of Rehwan Wullud Goplam Hoosen.

Special Appeal No. 253 of 1861—Surat—Dosabhai Bumunsa *vs.* Purshotumdas Witukdas.

Special Appeal No. 254 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Bai Gunga, widow of Hurgowun Jugjiwun, and Kalidas Hurukchund *vs.* Mugun Munsookram and Moolchund Munsookram, and Bai Khemkor, wife of Ambaram Rajaram.

Special Appeal No. 255 of 1861—Konkun—Jayule Bhawin Raghoba father's name, and Devle Bhawin, Chewle Bhawin mother's name, of these Devle Bhawin deceased, her heir and daughter Doorgai Bhawin *vs.* Bhimde Bhawin Krishna Devli father's name.

Special Appeal No. 258 of 1861—Konkun—Balshet bin Babashet Telee *vs.* Narayun Bhut bin Baji Bhut Mahagun.

Special Appeal No. 267 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Gordhun Runchore *vs.* Taja Rutna.

Special Appeal No. 269 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Dulsookram Tribhowun and Bai Pursun, wife of Dulsook Tribhowun *vs.* Umthalal Turbhowun deceased, by his widow and heir Bai Jumna.

Special Appeal No. 271 of 1861—Konkun—Huwa Beebee, wife of Bapoo Wullud Abdool Kadur Fusaite *vs.* Bapoo Wullud Abdool Kadur Fusaite.

Special Appeal No. 284 of 1861—Poona—Vitul Muhiput Likute *vs.* Ramji bin Bapooji deceased, his son and heirs Govind and Vishnoo minors, their guardian and uncle Vitoo bin Bapooji Sitre.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—SATURDAY, OCT. 11.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

George Simpson vs. *Hyder Ally Moola Adamjee.*

Mr. Barton, appeared for the plaintiff.

Dr. Reid, for the defendant.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 500, being a portion of a larger sum of Rs. 700, the excess being abandoned by plaintiff for the purpose of this action, for damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant having on the 8th of September, prevented by force of arms the removal of a certain coir machine belonging to plaintiff from his rope-walk.

Dr. Reid said, that the defence was, that the defendant was not present on the occasion in question, and was not responsible for the doings of others, that he was not guilty; even if it was allowed that the defendant was present there had been no damage shewn, and that the defendant had a right to prevent the removal.

Plaintiff on being examined said, that he brought the action against the defendant to recover damages for his having detained a coir machine. He had rented certain grounds for the purpose of carrying on a rope-walk, at a rental of Rs. 100 per mensem. The defendant had not given the plaintiff possession of the whole of the land, and an action had been brought in this Court by the defendant for rent, but it was decided against him. The machine was for the purpose of cleaning coconut fibre, and was made by plaintiff himself. He sold it to a Parsee for Rs. 700, and received as a deposit Rs. 300, and was to have received the remainder on delivery. When the delivery of the machine was to have been made on the 8th September last, to the purchaser, the defendant in person prevented the removal of the machine and brought a lot of men to assist him. The Parsee did not want the machine now, so that he had lost the sale of it. He had not yet paid the Rs. 300 back, but had received a letter from the Parsee calling upon him to refund the money. Through the defendant preventing the delivery of the machine, (he) plaintiff had sustained the amount of damages now sought to be recovered.

Cross-examined by Dr. Reid,—The defendant sued him in August last, when there was a verdict given against the plaintiff (now defendant.) He got a letter after that from Hyder Ali, stating that possession of the premises would be given to him. The machine was worth Rs. 700 if any one required it. Was quite certain that the defendant was on the premises at the time as he spoke to him.

By the Court,—The machine was in the rope-walk under a shed at the time in question. Plaintiff was there himself superintending the removal into the bullock gharries, the defendant said that the machine should not go away, and his men took it out of the gharries. The defendant again prevented the removal of the machine two days afterwards. There was no other machine of the same kind in Bombay, and it was constructed on the same principle as these machines in England.

Mr. C. Forjett, stated, that he recollected the plaintiff coming to complain to him, and in consequence he saw the defendant who stated that the machine was detained by his authority on account of rent owing. The plaintiff was anxious to prevent a disturbance in the matter. Witness advised them to come to terms, and at the same time told them that he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The Muccadum of the plaintiff corroborated the plaintiff's testimony as to the attempt to remove the machine, and of their being prevented from so doing by the defendant, and by fifty to sixty men employed by him.

Some other evidence was produced in support of the plaintiffs' case.

Dr. Reid submitted, that the plaintiff ought to be nonsuited, his statement not having been corroborated by his witnesses. The plaintiff had not made out his case, and that there was gross contradiction in the evidence. There had been no trespass committed by the defendant.

His Honor was unable to say so far as the case had gone whether it was trespass or trover.

Dr. Reid continued, and said that the plaintiff had not proved that he had sustained any damage, and did not show that the machine had been deteriorated thereby.

His Honor observed, that the plaintiff had lost the opportunity of selling, and that it was not an article that could be disposed of every day.

The defendant said, that he had heard the evidence of the plaintiff. He was not present when the attempt was made by the plaintiff to remove the machine, he was not at the rope-walk that day. He went on that day to the Commissariat, that was from half-past 11 or 12 o'clock until about half-past five, and did not leave there during that time. He went before Mr. Forjett on the following day. The Mehta of the plaintiff's partner came to him after the summons in this action had been issued, and said that he wanted permission to take away the property. He (defendant) told him that he did not wish to prevent the removal as it was not his property. Had brought an action against the plaintiff for rent in August last, and after that sent him a notice that he was ready to put him in possession of the whole of the premises but got no answer to that letter. He had since done so. Had got no rent since January last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton,—Went to the Commissariat on the 8th of September, he left his bungalow at half-past 11 o'clock and did not leave until past 5 o'clock. He was not at the Police Court that day, and did not drive from the rope-walk to Mr. Forjett, he did not see him that day, not till the next day. He did not say to Mr. Forjett that he stopped the machine in consequence of rent being owing.

By the Court,—He went to the Commissariat office almost every day, did not make any memorandum of those days on which he was not there, but was sure that he was there on that day, the 8th September. Never gave his Ramosee instructions not to allow the plaintiff to remove anything from the rope-walk. Generally went to the Commissariat about 1 or 2 o'clock, but not always at that time.

Ruttonjee Jamsetjee stated, that he went with the defendant from his bungalow, on the 7th or 8th September to the Commissariat office, where the defendant remained until the evening. The defendant was not always at the Commissariat, but he went there when he was sent for.

Other evidence was produced in support of the defendants' case, most of whom stated that the defendant was not present at the time in question. Some of them, however, did not appear to have any very distinct idea of dates, and others contradicted themselves repeatedly.

Mr. Barton in reply said, that gross and deliberate perjury had been committed on one side or the other; and that there had not been one scintilla of truth, substantially as given in evidence by the other side, it was a most malicious proceeding on the part of the defendant. The whole probability was in favor of the plaintiff, and, as far as the facts of the case went, the plaintiff had the affirmative of the evidence in the case, and the positive evidence was in favor of the plaintiff, and that of the defendant only negative. Therefore he asked the Court to mark its sense of the case in giving substantial damages to the plaintiff.

His Honor said, that the only question was, the amount of damages. Upon the evidence, he was of opinon that the defendant had failed to prove his plea of an *alibi*, such plea not being supported by the evidence. The evidence of the defendant was not very reliable, and the evidence of the plaintiff and Mr. Forjett proved the testimony of the defendant to be most unreliable. The only doubt in his mind was as to the part which the defendant took in the proceedings. He was not quite sure whether the act of the defendant had amounted to trespass or trover. Upon the whole of the evidence he came to the conclusion that either the defendant or some persons under his authority did prevent the removal of the machine, and it was there that the action would lie. Having come to the conclusion that the defendant committed trespass, then the only question was one of damages. It was plain that he could not recover the full amount as the machine was still in his possession, but there could be no doubt that the plaintiff had been put to considerable inconvenience, and might never have such another opportunity of disposing of it. Therefore the verdict would be for the plaintiff for Rs. 200, with costs.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, *8th October* 1862.

SINCE my last, nothing of any local importance has occurred which deserves any especial mention. We have not even witnessed the stirring event of a general review of the troops in garrison by our easy going, seemingly nonchalant and dreamy General who commands the Sind division of the army. And as for our gallant and redoubtable Volunteers, has it not been chronicled in the columns of the *Scindian* that the corps has died a natural death after discharging its agony by instalments? There are certainly a few straggling members who heartily desire the recusitation of the *green* body; but their earnest entreaties and eloquent exhortations through the media of the local prints, to their lethargic comrades to rouse themselves, have proved bootless! On the organization of the corps, much admiration had been centred upon it, and justly too, by our spirited citizens, whose chief topic of conversation was the patriotic band of volunteers and their heroic performances when duty would summon them to defend our city. But alas, in the course of mortal changes, the first outburst of fiery and irrepressible enthusiasm died away: their companies gradually became weak and unstable, and excited as little interest as we should manifest over the memory of a falling sparrow or a stray cat: they lacked the majesty of scarlet uniforms, and shouldered arms and fixed bayonets, with martial music to cheer the men; finally they began to exhibit a tendency to neglect the sober and useful elements of drill. What a mighty fall, from what a height! Alas! the glories of the corps have faded like a leaf. The breaking up of the corps invites us to the discussion of the best means of securing the efficiency of volunteer bands in India; but I leave the subject to experienced journalists: the task does not legitimately come within the province of a newspaper correspondent.

The subscriptions on behalf of the sufferers from the cotton famine, increasing as it does, daily in intensity, are not flowing in as rapidly as was at first anticipated. In the meanwhile, the movement has been productive of much talk of the ability or not of India to supply the demands at Home, so as to supply the stock of American cotton, which is now approaching exhaustion. We talk of agents being sent out to the localities where cotton is grown: we advert to the necessity of instructing native cultivators in an improved husbandry, and in the proper treatment of the plant. We suggest their being placed in possession of capital, and the *bunneahs*, or money lenders, who tyrannise over the helpless ryot, deprived of their profitable occupation. We speculate upon the possibility of Manchester engaging deeply in Indian agriculture: these, and a host of other suggestions and opinions, are given and clung to with wonderful coolness and pertinacity. In respect to the arid, dull, unprofitable and stale province of Sind, it is preposterous to expect it will ever be a great cotton growing country, unless the natives are taught the proper method of cultivating the cotton plant, and are lead by English example and industry to appreciate the greatness of the cotton manufacture, and the ingenuity, skill and capital required to create that manufacture. We require encouragement to be held out to private enterprise in this branch of industry: we need *experienced* men on the spot to embark in it—not agents from England, ignorant of the country and its languages, and withal not acclimatised, and therefore, useless for all practical purposes. As it is, large quantities of cotton continue to arrive from the Punjaub in native boats. (Steamers being ignored) and consigned to native merchants. Irrigational measures on a large scale should be promoted, and then only can we anticipate immense benefits to the commercial world.

From the *Scindian* I gather that a sale of building sites took place as advertised last Saturday, at the Collector's Cutcherry, and we are glad to learn that the land was sold for high prices. The buyers were principally natives, and the demand is believed to have been caused by the present large stock of Cotton in the town, and the want of suitable storage. To give some idea of the enhancement of price which has taken place within a very short period, we may mention that a plot of ground in the Serai quarter, behind the site reserved for the Chamber of Commerce, containing 11,585 square yards, which was bought some few months ago for Rs. 200, and forfeited by non-payment, was re-sold on Saturday for no less a sum than Rs. 4,150! A piece of land in the Railway quarter, opposite to the station, and at the other side of the Railway, containing of 2,168 yards, and paying Government rent of Rs 85 per annum, sold for Rs. 875; and another plot of about the same size near Muchee Meanee, charged with Government rent of Rs. 25 per annum, fetched Rs. 4,000.

From Khetty I learn that a native boat, going up the Indus, was wrecked off Kedawharry, a week ago. She had a cargo of wheat, all of which had to be thrown overboard to lighten the vessel; but this was of no avail. The crew escaped miraculously. Another dingey was also wrecked at the mouth of the Indus and the cargo, principally of Iron-spelter, was lost. Another boat, laden heavily with gram, was driven ashore, off the coast near Cutch; the crew managed to save the cargo.

Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. called a meeting the other day to raise a subscription on behalf of the distressed Lancashire Mill Owners: the natives assembled and subscribed Rs. 400 towards the object.

Mr. and Miss Grattan arrived here by the last steamer, and have announced their intention of appearing on the boards of the Theatre Royal on Tuesday next.

BEHAR, *1st Oct.*

THE rains are over—or nearly over now. We have the our full shore of it;—and are now quite prepared to hail the advent of winter.

From Shahabad we have had strange news. At Jugdeespore, late the seat of that arch-rebel of Behar, Kover Sing, a flag was seen planted in the morning, on an elevated spot of ground. The report of the flag being seen, spread like wild-fire; and the unlettered portion of the populace at once came to the conclusion, that Amer Sing, the brother of Kover Sing, had a hand in it. For my own part I do not place any reliance on the information. My firm impression is, that some of the "budmashes," with which the whole of Shahabad abounds, were the successful authors of the mischief. At any rate, it behoves the Magisterial authorities to make close enquiries into the mater; so that the delinquent, whoever he may be, may not fail to get his due.—*Poona Observer, Oct.* 11.

POONA.

THE CONFIRMATION.—The Bishop of Bombay administered the rite of Confirmation on Thursday last to forty-two persons, chiefly married women and soldiers. With a view to affording to the newly confirmed an early opportunity of joining in the Holy Communion, that sacrament will be administered twice on Sunday next, namely at 6½ and 11 o'clock A.M.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 10.

THE LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—We are glad to learn that the collections in St. Mary's Church on Sunday last, on behalf of the Lancashire operatives, amounted to Rs. 925; of which sum, however, nearly one-third was contributed by a young officer of a Native Regiment.—*Id.*

AN IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—We learn that a very impudent and extensive robbery has just been committed on the line of Railway between Bombay and this station. It appears that the Borah, one Jaffur Dossajee, of the Poona Sudder Bazaar, had a couple of boxes of millinery, bonnets, new cloths, &c., of the aggregate value of rupees seven hundred, consigned to him by his Bombay Agent on the 3rd instant, both boxes being duly dammered and closed. The consignment arrived here by the afternoon goods train on Wednesday last, to all appearance in good order. But we must leave it to the imagination of our readers to picture the horror of the consignee at finding, on the opening of the boxes, a description of goods stowed away therein which he never bargained for. Stones, old *goodrees*, or quilts, and old cast-off clothes, occupied the place of the long-cloths and the woollen and other stuffs that he had commissioned; while packed "all of a heap," were crushed "kiss-me-quicks," mangled head-dresses, and other scarcely recognisable articles of a lady's toilette! More than a dozen pieces of long-cloth, whole pieces of woollens, and a number of other articles of the value of some four hundred and odd rupees, had been abstracted from the boxes, whilst the damage done to the bonnets, &c., is set down at a couple of hundred more. Of course the Borah holds the Railway authorities responsible for this robbery, which bears the trace of having been committed somewhere about Khandalla, perhaps during one of those unaccountable delays which not unfrequently attend the transport of goods over the Ghauts. The stones, and even some of the rubbishing cloths found in the boxes, are covered with a red eath peculiar to the Ghauts. It is to be hoped the Railway authorities will look sharply into this matter, which demands their immediate and serious attention, as well for their own interests as for the interests of the public.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE High Court adjourned for the holidays on the 26th September, and will re-assemble on the 27th instant. The first term of the reconstituted courts has closed, and the public have now some opportunity of judging the result of recent changes. The chief features of the alteration which has been effected, are the introduction of barrister judges at the old Sudder Court and the establishment of the new procedure of Act VIII. Both appear to have been successful. It is said, however, that some changes will be made next term in the *personnel* of the Courts. Sir Barnes Peacock is expected to return to his old seat at the late Supreme Court. He will be succeeded probably by Sir Charles Jackson or his successor. Sir Mordaunt Wells was, we believe, at first mentioned, and may still elect to retire to the "Court across the mâidan." On this intention, however, becoming known a unanimous invitation was made to him to remain in his present position, on the part of the barristers practising in his Court. The merit of successfully establishing the new procedure is considerable, and it is felt that the experience which he has gained, and the ability which he has displayed in his own Court, where the duties are both difficult and responsible, should not be lost to the profession and the public. We understand, moreover, that two Courts with single judges will sit after the holidays, and the increasing business under the new procedure appears to warrant that supposition.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 2.

SIND.

THE LOCUSTS.—The Thanadars of Mahomed Khan's Tanda and Bagaka Tanda report the damage done by the locusts in their respective districts to be very great.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), Oct.* 3.

DITTO.—The following letter from the Collector of Shikarpore to the Commissioner in Sind has been kindly placed at the disposal of the press:—

SIR,—I regret to have to report that since the 27th, flights of locusts have appeared in this Collectorate, and are doing much injury to the crops in the Meerpoor, Roree, Shikarpoor, Nusseerabad, and Mehur Talookas. These locusts appear to have come from the direction of Jessulmeer where they are reported to have destroyed the crops.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

F. PHILLIPS, Collector of Shikarpore.

Shikarpore Collector's Office, 30th Sept. 1862.

—*Id., Oct.* 7.

MADRAS.

THE Rev. Dr. Winslow has conferred a great boon on the Madras Presidency and Ceylon by the publication of his Comprehensive Tamil and English Dictionary. The work was commenced nearly thirty years ago by the Rev. J. Knight, Church Missionary at Jaffna, assisted by Mr. Gabriel Tissera, a learned native connected with the American Mission there, as well as by the Rev. Peter Percival, then of Jaffna, now Professor of Sanscrit and Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College. Mr. Knight was obliged by ill-health to discontinue the undertaking in 1838; and his death followed immediately on his return to Ceylon. The materials collected were transferred to the American Mission in Jaffna which had borne the expense of their collection. The Rev. Smauel Hutchings carried on its preparation, but ill-health necessitated his departure from India with no prospect of returning. It then devolved upon Dr. Winslow to continue the tedious labour of compilation, and at length he has had the satisfaction of completing it. Mr. Hunt, of the American Mission Press, has carefully superintended the typography, and judging by the excellently printed works which have already issued from that press, we have no doubt but that this volume will be found equally creditable to Mr. Hunt's taste and accuracy. The Dictionary is published chiefly at the risk of the compiler, and to the present time, including the order from Government for 100 copies, the amount subscribed is scarcely more than a moiety of the estimated expense. It leaves a debt of more than Rupees 5,000 to be met by the gradual sale of the work, and whatever is realised above the actual expense is to go to the American Board.

A work of this nature begun and prosecuted, principally to promote Christian Missions, should possess the necessary elements of success, and we cordially hope that Dr. Winslow will be reimbursed for the large sum he has so generously invested for the good of this land. To the Missionary hitherto deprived of suitable means for extending his acquaintance with Tamil, to Government servants located in this Presidency, to the educated natives who have hitherto despised rather than cultivated their beautiful tongue, and to the European student anxious to obtain an insight into the local Vernaculars, Dr. Winslow's Dictionary must prove of the utmost value.—*Times, Oct.* 6.

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SURPRISES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MODERN history is full of surprises. The first French Revolution was a great surprise. It practically brought into disrepute political philosophy, then popular and studied, which completely failed to explain its causes or foresee the consequences. The restoration of the Bourbons, brought about by the wholly unexpected failure of Bonaparte in Russia, was almost as great a surprise as their expatriation. Louis Philippe's success as a republican king, and his elopement as Mr. Smith, were also great surprises. The temporary re-establishment of the Republic, and the speedy return of the Empire by the instrumentality of a somewhat despised *roué* of Leicester-square, surprised people even more than the hasty flight of the king. Hitherto the almost unvaried success of the Emperor in his system, with a vast outlay, unprecedented loans, successful war stopped at the point commanded by successful policy, and partial adhesion to the principle of free trade—have been a succession of surprises. Opponents and allies, Orleanists and Republicans, monarchs and statesmen, equally to their surprise and chagrin, have been compelled to follow at the heels of the successful adventurer. In opposition to all pre-formed belief, Louis Napoleon remains master of his position.

Italy, partly by his influence, latterly is almost as great a surprise as France. That the dominion of Austria and its minions was hateful, and that Mazzinian theorists dreamed of a united Italy, are facts; but against Charles Albert Austria had been completely successful. In spite of the condemnation of Europe Bomba was master at Naples, the Pope and the princes dependent on Austria had put down insurrection and restored despotism. Naples, Rome, Tuscany, Lombardy, had returned apparently to their old antagonism, and the realisation of the vision of a united, independent, and free Italy seemed hopelessly remote. At once a few sharp imperial words spoken to the Austrian ambassador at the Tuileries changed the whole face of affairs. Magenta and Solferino quickly followed. Cavour took advantage of the movement he had instigated, and Piedmont gathered, to the general surprise of Europe, all Italy, except Rome and Venice, to herself. The greatest surprise, however, of the whole surprising proceedings was Garibaldi's success, first in the North, and then in Sicily and Naples. He was the unexpected heroic man whose vigorous hand gave life to much of Cavour's policy and Mazzini's dreams. The surprise at his success has, however, been surpassed by the surprise at his recent failure, or the obvious treachery of the men whom he had helped into popularity and power. Nobody foresees what is to happen in Italy; but some restoration or some further revolution will continue political surprises.

That Spain remains quiet with her doubtful Queen and her often mangled constitution, is scarcely less surprising than the changes in Italy. She makes herself felt in Morocco, Mexico, and St. Domingo; but to the astonishment of politicians she is quiet and prosperous at home, and preserves her independence. Compared to her ancient rivals she is wonderfully weak; yet she is unassailed—a testimony to their wisely restricted ambition or their mutual apprehensions.

The fatuity Austrian government and its continued preservation, with the population of all its provinces estranged continually, surprised those, and they are many, who have anticipated and worked for its overthrow. Nor is the humble and retrograde political condition of Prussia less a surprise to those who remember her recent forwardness and the hopes she encouraged of forming a united constitutional government. Of Russia the rest of Europe knows little, but it is surprising to find her who, ten years ago, dominated over the north of Europe, now so busy at home that her action and influences are scarcely heard of beyond her frontiers.

Our own country has teemed with surprises. From the introduction of the Reform Bill, so vast in its first looming as to take away the breath of banker John Smith, a great liberal; so mean in its working as to exclude the multitude from the pale of the constitution, and force on in the end a change much greater than it made, till the present time, every year and every ministry have given us reason to be surprised. The restoration of the tories to office was a surprise; it was a sur prise that office did not give them power. To the surprise of the public, and the inconceivable astonishment, and even anger of some of themselves, they became great commercial and financial reformers. The potato rot was a surprise, and so was the abolition of the corn laws, to which it led, and the restoration of the whigs to office. The terrible destruction of people in Ireland, which followed, and the subsequent change in the character of that country from a great political disturber to a quiet member of the community, only tormented with and tormenting by agrarian crimes which we cannot yet explain, are some of the greatest surprises of our time.

Quarrels amongst the whig ministers to the surprise of the public again opened office to the tories, and, not much to its surprise, their imbecility and the continuance of dissensions amongst their opponents led to that coalition which was denominated the second of all the talents. That this administration, consisting of the cleverest men of the country, should have allowed it to drift into a war, and should have so mismanaged that war as to create a general demand for administrative reform, were great surprises. Nor was it to reflective men a less surprise that the influential middle-class public of England should be the eager advocate of a war that could and did only serve the purposes of France. A history of modern political events here would be only a history of surprises, and therefore we content ourselves with saying that the popularity of Lord Palmerston's administration, founded mainly on his avowed suspicion and defiance of our great ally, and his profuse expenditure to provide an iron navy and construct fortresses, in alarm for the safety of England, are now by some, and probably will be hereafter by all, regarded as very surprising circumstances.

The discoveries of gold in California and Australia were surprises for the whole world. Only England might have been surprised at the great Sepoy rebellion and at apparent security the suppression of it has given to our dominion over India. The greatest surprise of the whole series, however, is the latest—the disruption of the Federal Union—occasion by constitution which was generally regarded till now as the greatest known effort of political wisdom. Theoretically, it is still in reason much to be preferred to any of the old despotisms of Europe, or to the anomalous system to which habit rather than conviction founded on facts still reconciles us; all at once, however, to the general surprise it has tumbled all to pieces, and for the moment despotism, South and North, with civil war, has taken its place. Perhaps the momentary evils may be no worse than the chronic evils of despotism, but the surprise at the change is yet so great that all forethought is lost in astonishment. As a consequence of events there, Lancashire is full of suffering, and it is we think with surprise that the public has witnessed the patience and tranquility of the sufferers, though it cannot be surprised at the ready charity which has eagerly rushed to their relief. Perhaps what is next to happen will be the greatest surprise of all.—*Daily News, Sept.* 18.

INDIAN PRESS.

THE LATE MR. HUME.

(*From the Indian Empire, Oct.* 1.)

MR. JAMES HUME was called to the English bar in 1832, and joined the Calcutta bar in 1839. He had been a Magistrate of Calcutta for more than fifteen years, and he died on the 17th of September, off Point de Galle, in the steamer in which he had been sent to sea in the hope that change of air might restore him to health. He was in the 55th year of his age.

We proceed to give a few more particulars of a very useful and laborious life. A weekly cotemporary, which ought to have known better, has lately stated that Mr. Hume was son to the well-known Joseph Hume, brother-in-law of Colonel Balfour, and brother to Mr. A. O. Hume, C.S., who distinguished himself, during and after the mutinies, as Magistrate of Etawah. It is this latter gentleman who, we believe, is brother-in-law of Colonel Balfour, and who certainly is son to the late member for Montrose, to whom Mr. James Hume stood in the relation of nephew, and whose determination, perseverance, and energy, he shared in no common measure. Mr. Hume's education was private. After being called to the English bar, he went the Oxford Circuit, and, while in chambers in London, became associated with Thackeray and his cotemporaries. He was appointed by the English Government a member of the Charity Commission in North Wales.

But it is with his Calcutta life and incidents that his friends, and the readers of the *Indian Empire*, are most interested; and it is, consequently, the leading features in that life which we shall now set forth. At the time when Mr. Hume joined the Calcutta bar, the prizes of the profession and its lucrative practice were monopolised by four or five of the leading barristers, and there was, comparatively, a small field for an able and friendless junior. Mr. Hume's propensities were always literary, and, soon after his arrival, he formed an acquaintance with the late brilliant and highly-gifted Henry Torrens, which soon ripened into a close, long, and lasting friendship. At this time he established the *Calcutta Star*, a daily paper, with the *Eastern Star* as its weekly appendage; and, for several years, he conducted this journal with marked success, relying on his own powerful and vigorous pen, and on the contributions of several well-known writers, including men in the Civil and Military Services. In the columns of the *Eastern Star* first appeared Mr. Torrens' novel, *Madame de Malguet*, which, when republished in England, obtained a very considerable sale, and won for its accomplished author a written compliment from such a writer as the late Maria Edgeworth. Mr. Hume himself had obtained some repute, a little before this publication by his friend and companion, owing to his own "Letters of an Idler." In the year 1845 he established the *Sporting Review*, and soon attracted correspondents from all parts of India to this periodical. Its pages were enriched by several happy contributions from Mr. Torrens, under the signature of Master Mathew; the artistic pencil of Mr. Grant was called in to adorn its frontispieces with portraits of individuals distinguished for their prowess in the field, or for their generous support of active and manly exercises; adventures in the snows and passes of the Himalayas, in the jungles of the Deccan, in the beautiful scenery of the Nerbudda valley, and in the morasses of the Terai, were chronicled by their heroes, successively appeared in its columns, and fairly supported the comprehensive title of the journal; while for an amusing description of the bores and borinas of society, hunted down and brought to bay by a clever writer, we know few things better than the "Pen-and-ink Sportsman" from the hand of Mr. Hume himself.

In the memorable year of the mutiny Mr. Hume had established the *Indian Field*, intending that a large space in its columns should be devoted to sporting incidents. But the sanguinary struggle of that period soon gave a decided political bias to the paper. We have no desire to rake up the embers of the bitter controversies which raged in that year; but, in justice to the departed, we must record that he was one of the first to endeavour to stem the tide of unreasonable prejudice and of active hostility to every thing dark in colour and alien in creed. He saw that, in our wild desire for revenge, we were laying the foundation of a lasting antagonism of race, and, careless of popularity as well as defiant of current opinion, he set himself steadily to vindicate the claims of the natives; to discriminate between active intrigue and the mere force of bad example; and to force Europeans into a better frame of mind. We must all now admit that, with every allowance for the provocations of that fearful struggle, there were things written, deeds done, and decided courses recommended by English tongues and pens, of which it is now pleasant to think. Mr. Hume never varied in his principles; proclaimed justice and temperance in answer to loud cries for retribution; and lived, happily, to see his principles endorsed by English feeling at Home, and something effected in India to heal animosities, and to keep out of sight, if not to obliterate, virulent animosities of race.

As a Magistrate and public officer, Mr. Hume was learned, thoroughly honest, impartial, and hard-working. When Calcutta was perplexed and partly amused by some startling revelations as to the inefficiency of its Police and judicial administration in the year 1849, and a Commission, consisting of Mr. John Colvin and Mr. Dampier, was appointed by Lord Dalhousie to enquire into the system, Mr. Hume stood, almost alone, blameless, unscathed, and even unassailed. In later years, and especially during the time of the mutiny, attempts were made to excite the community against his impartiality, and to call in question the legality or justice of his decisions. But the late Chief Justice is known to have observed:—"It is no use to attempt to pick holes in Hume's Law. He is never wrong." And with regard to his impartiality, though he was sometimes abrupt in manner and stern in rebuke while on the bench, we believe firmly that no Judge ever saw through a case more quickly, or meted out punishment with a more steady and even-hand. We know that men well qualified to judge, and not exactly of the same political creed as Mr. Hume, have expressed themselves as able confidently to reckon on an impartial trial, whether of European or of native, when the case was taken up by the Senior Magistrate. Such evidence is not to be blown away by the querulous complaints of irascible Englishmen, complaining that Kaloo or Buxoo had only got his month or two, for an aggravated assault or an impudent theft of an old cigar.

Mr. Hume was of that active mind and temperament that must needs find a large field on which to expatiate. For eight years he was Honorary Secretary to the Horticultural Society; and his earnest denunciations of mismanagement in the affairs of the India General Steam Navigation Company in the year 1850, and in previous years, may be remembered by many men still living amongst us. It is satisfactory to his friends and relatives to know that Mr. Hume's upright conduct and unsparing exposure of mal-administration elicited the approbation of many influential shareholders, and obtained for him letters of thanks from some of the highest and ablest officers in the Indian Army.

But it is naturally as a writer and journalist that Mr. Hume's memory will be longest preserved in Calcutta; and here even those who were diametrically opposed to him in politics, must admit his peculiar and rare merits. As a caustic, shrewd, and vigorous writer, he had very few equals. In denouncing jobbery, in exposing unwarranted pretensions to superiority, in ridiculing extravagant claims, in analysing unsound measures and impolitic laws, his powers of writing shone conspicuously. His style was luminous and pure; his attack was vigorous and earnest, but never coarse; his store of humour was abundant, and his repartee was almost always happy and effective. Besides the advantage of a mind-trained and disciplined to the strict requirements of a profession, and his store of law, he brought to his task a thorough knowledge of Parliamentary history. He was well-versed in English classics and in the light literature of the day; his tastes had been refined and elevated by art, by reading, and by association with literary companions: as a speaker he could be efficient when occasion demanded it; and there are still some who remember his display of eminent histrionic qualities and his power of delineation of the character of Virginius.

It is a trite thing to say that a man whith these gifts, and of an active and resolute disposition, must have had his enemies. But we are not aware that he ever did any one a private wrong in his life, and, to the last, he retained the regard and esteem of many valued and trusted associates and friends. His political opinions were sharply defined, but though liable to modifications from time and circumstances, we believe him to have been a thoroughly consistent politician; strong in a sense of justice; opposed to every kind of cant and pretension; quick at discovering iniquity cloaked in the swelling phrases and pompous and detestable jargon by which it has been lately the fashion to override the rights of the natives; and, though an avowed supporter of the main policy of the Indian Government and of the principle of governing this country for its inhabitants, we deliberately state that he was as far removed as possible from anything like adulation, obsequiousness, or endeavour to promote his own worldly advantage. If in what he wrote we may find some severe strictures on the Anglo-Saxon theories of civilisation, development, and progress, we do not think a single instance could be adduced in which he stooped to flatter, or suddenly discovered, in those in power, now and unheard-of virtues.

As a public exponent of native interests, he was really invaluable. No man saw more clearly into the weakness and defects of the character of the natives; their fondness for talk; their inability to help [illegible]; their unredeemed pledges, their mutual dissensions; their failure to persevere for justice, or to combine for good. It was this very insight into the national character that made his temperate and consistent advocacy of their interests so precious. To do the natives of Bengal justice many of the leading members of Hindoo society were aware in his life-time of the debt which they owed to Mr. Hume. Many English friends and relatives survive to regret his loss; and this imperfect notice which we now present is a brief tribute to his public merits, to his labours as a journalist of which the paper in which we are now writing was the last offspring and to his social qualities and private worth.

PHILOSOPHY.

(*From the Poona Observer, Oct.* 9.)

We have little doubt that the sketch we inserted in a recent number of this paper of a lecture delivered by Professor Haug to the Young Men's Association of Poona, on the Greek philosophers, was interesting to a considerable number of our readers. Those who had already given any attention to the subject might like to revive their recollections, and those who had not would find so clear and concise a statement given by the lecturer that it is perfectly intelligible without previous study; and to all it is interesting to notice the strange vagaries into which the human mind has wandered in the fruitless search for truth by the aid only of the dark lantern of man's unassisted powers. One of our Bombay daily contemporaries has reprinted the lecture in his columns.

It appears to be in the sense of this groping in the dark that Dr. Haug uses the word philosophy, as indeed it is generally used, rather than in its more accurate philological meaning as a search after wisdom. He is reported to have said that about the year 500 of our era philosophy "ceased to exist as an independent science, and theology filled its place until the 16th century, when it was again revived." As we have merely an abstract of the lecture it would not be safe to draw any conclusions from expressions used, because an abstract does not always give the full meaning of the speaker's words; but the sentence we have quoted seems to bear to inferences both of which are somewhat erroneous; first, that the effect of the introduction of Christianity was temporary only, and lasted only a thousand years; and secondly, that there is a distinction to be made between theology and philosophy.

But the ancient philosophy was really theology. During one period the philosophers were solely engaged in finding out "the last cause of nature and existence;" but this is expanded in the sequel, and some of their notions stated at length. One of these philosophers thought that water was the cause of all things; another, an eternal matter and motion; another air, another fire, and another—war; anther, more reasonably, an eternal mind. We may surely consider that all this in one sense is theology—theology in the dark. The next set of enquirers devoted their attention to "man, and the condition under which he might obtain an adequate knowledge of the things around him." This is less directly a theological study than the other, but in a wider sense of that term it might fairly be included in it; for, certainly, it is one of the duties of theology, and not one of the least important, to teach us our own place in society and in the world, and how we may best and most usefully fill it, and most correctly estimate the value of the things we see around us. The only difference we can perceive is, that the Christian philosophy does really teach what Plato and the Sophists only endeavoured feebly to learn.

The chief object of the philosophy of the third period was, says Dr. Haug, "to establish for man a rule of

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conduct, and to show him the way to happiness and peace." This we are told was the aim of the Epicureans and Stoics; but surely not only theirs. It was an important matter too with another teacher who is recorded to have encountered those sects a long time ago at Athens. The Epicureans and the Stoics failed; for the learned lecturer tells us that "the insufficiency of either system to procure the happiness wished for, gave birth to scepticism, which was nothing more than a voice of despair crying "Reason, thou art incapable of ascertaining what is right or wrong, what exists and what does not." This was an unsuccessful search for what revelation finds.

Lastly, the later revival of Platonism was little else than an attempt to construct a theology out of Plato's writings in imitation of that of the Christians, contained in the sacred Scriptures.

When the noon-day sunshines we need not go about with lanterns. After the general reception of Christianity there was no more groping and peering about among subjects such as these, which once were abstruse, but now are familiar as household words to every child among us. We do not require to ask what is the cause of existence; we are taught how frame a right estimate of things around us, in our duty to God and our neighbour; we are all familiar from childhood (in theory) with "the way to happiness and peace." Philosophy and theology differ only in that the one enquires and the other knows; the one is the pursuit of learned leisure; and the other makes the things which philosophers desired to know, the creed and the education of the simple, the ignorant, and the multitude.

But though after a revelation there was no need to search for truth, then was still ample scope for philosophy in the illustration of it. If philosophy no longer existed "as an independent science," she flourished largely as a dependant one. In one sense popular theological instruction might be called philosophy; but independently of this, the same sciences which formed so much of the teaching of the old Greek philosophers were pursued diligently and most acutely in the middle ages. Aristotle was a text book, and he was read and commented upon all over the west of Europe. Speculations on the nature of mind and matter, their relations to the Supreme Essence, and to one another, were cultivated with the utmost freedom and with absorbing interest in the western schools. Philosophy has hardly a greater name in its annals than Thomas Aquinas. Augustin too was a philosophical writer of the highest order. He did not live within the dates mentioned, but he was widely read and commented on within them. Augustin and Acquinas are not much read now, the latter especially; but neither are, Anaximander, Anaximenes Anaxagoras, and the other Anaxes (if there are any more) whose funny notions about war, water, and the elements are recorded by Dr. Haug. So far as we have any information on the subject, we should fancy the former writers had a better claim to the title of philosophers than the last.

The medieval philosophers were rather negligent of natural science. Nature indeed was acutely observed, but rather her aspect than her mechanism, and she was illustrated rather by the artist, for the benefit of the multitude, than by the student for his own. Since that time there has been a more diligent investigation of the causes of natural phenomena; but this is hardly a revival of any branch of science, so much as the adoption of a new one. It has proved a most useful handmaid to theology, as exhibiting unmistakeable evidence of intelligence and design in nature. Science has also lent her aid to the humble pursuits of daily life in mechanical invention, and to the preservation of health. It has pursued a somewhat different direction from that of the middle ages, and one that has led to the discovery of truths in the natural world not known before, at least in modern times.

It is melancholy to have to record that in quite modern times there have been writers who have tried to construct new systems of the nature of things, in opposition to Christianity. But this is a search for a new theology, not a revival of philosophy independent of theology. People may got about with lanterns in the noon-day if they like, but they have not the excuse of those upon whom the sun has never risen; and we are not at all convinced that the speculations of the sceptical writers of this century or the last are in themselves much more valuable or conclusive than those of their predecessors before the time of Socrates.

THE CAUSES OF THE COSSYA REVOLT.

(From the Dacca News, Sept. 27.)

The following observations are from the pen of a gentleman well qualified to speak on the subject:—

"I was glad to see in your issue of the 13th instant, your remarks upon the causes of the Cossyas revolt, as given in the recent Government Administration Report. That it is not owing to any single cause is quite clear, but that the combination of causes there given, even were they all real, entirely accounts for it is questionable. That there has always existed a lurking feeling of disaffection, which only required the concurrence of circumstances such as have recently occurred to cause it to burst forth, is beyond doubt. Low as the people are, they have a strong feeling of independence. Much liberty and little law is the characteristic of barbarians generally; they can ill-brook the restrains of power, or appreciate the beauty of order. Still it is probable that in time, the smouldering discontent might gradually die out, were it not kept alive by irritating causes from without. The appointment of alien Darogahs, the present all but nominal power of their own Dolois, and the declining glory of their Durbars, constantly remind them of their subjection; whilst the avaricious and unprincipled conduct of petty officials, and the expensive, tardy, and often unsatisfactory justice which they have been getting, contrasted with the summary—if rude—justice they were accustomed to in their own Durbars, serve to remind them that this state, in itself irksome, entails upon them certain political disadvantages not counterbalanced by any advantages that they are, at present, ripe enough to appreciate. That the imposition of the house and Income taxes has largely contributed to the disaffections there can be no question, as much, I doubt not from the fact of its being a more forcible reminder of their subjection as from their unwillingness to pay. That the indiscriminate and lawless way in which the assessment has been often enforced served to fan the flame can well be conceived. It is evident from the resources they seem to have had at their command, that they must have been secretly preparing for a considerable time. So far back at least as the introduction of the House-tax they have been meditating a revolt. There is no doubt that it was that, combined with the merciless rapacity of those to whom the assessment was entrusted, that occasioned the outbreak of 1860. That the underling sent among them have abused their power to line their own pockets is a well known fact. It is to be hoped that so soon as the people settle down again, Government will look sharper after the doings of these middlemen than they have hitherto done. The power they have hitherto exercised has been far greater than Government ever intended it should be. That power must be kept in check, which can be done only by lessening the gap between the higher officials and the people, and rendering them more accessible to each other. In order to this a knowledge of the language is indispensable. I hear that Government is now offering a premium of Rupees 1,000 to the Officers of the new Police Corps for passing in the language. This, considering the ease with which it can be acquired, is indeed, handsome. It is true they are expected to pass the usual examination in Bengali. But whatever of the latter, I think that a knowledge of the former, premium or no premium—ought to be made a *sine quâ non* of every permanent office in the hills.

"The interference of the Government Darogah at one of their religious festivals—his very imprudent, if not unwarrantable demand for their shields and weapons on such an occasion, when their use—or rather their harmless display—is, according to an immemorial usage, deemed so important, and his injudiciously treating their religious ceremonies with contempt,—though such conduct did not furnish the original motive for rebellion, yet it must have been extremely exasperating, and no doubt gave their ring-leaders that opportunity, which they were eagerly looking for, to work in the minds of their more irresolute and timid confreres.

"It is the first time I have heard the prohibition against burning the dead at certain places mooted as a cause of the revolt. If it is true that there has been such a prohibition I doubt if there was any need for it. Was it on the score of its being a nuisance? But a nuisance to whom? The burning usually takes place in the outskirts of the villages. The Cossyas are by no means a sentimental people, but they have a reverential regard for their dead and if they fancy that their dead ancestors are calling upon them to avenge this interference with usages and places which are naturally invested with a degree of sacredness, has whet their appetite for blood, and nerved them for rebellion, it is not to be wondered at. We can well understand what license the power to carry out such a prohibition would give selfish men, "drest in a little brief authority," whose sole object is to make the most of every thing for their own advantage. If sanitary measures are to be adopted, there is surely enough for a sanitary officer to do, for some time however, to remove the score of other real nuisances which everywhere infest Cossya villages, without outraging the feelings of the people, and running in the very teeth of their prejudices by interfering with what appertains to their funeral rites. That the establishment of a Christian Mission among them should have been impressed among the causes is certainly strange. If there was no valid reason for fastening the mutiny of 1857 on Missions, there is if possible, less here. So far from that being the case, the people look on the Missionaries as their best friends and they are always received by them with open arms. It is wrong to suppose that the Cossya, dull and stupid as he is, does not appreciate the efforts of the Missionary to do him good. Missions in Bengal would wear a very different aspect, if the Bengalis appreciated the labours of the Missionary, and felt half as much attached to him as the Cossyas do. The burning of the native Christians' houses at Jowai was no proof of their antipathy to Missions. The native Christians at the outset shewed their side by putting themselves under the the protection of the Military. The rebels knew that their interests were identified with our own. Hence it was much the same feeling of revenge that prompted them to set fire to the Christians' houses, as caused them to attempt to fire the Government Thanpah. No doubt the more superstitious among them might think that making a bonfire of them was a religious duty, grateful to the Demons, and perhaps necessary to the success of their undertaking. But before the outbreak they had ample opportunities for carrying out such purposes, if they were really actuated by any such motives of antipathy; but instead of that, both the Christians and the Missionaries could always go in and out among them with impunity. It is clear to me that their natural intolerance of a foreign yoke, the diminution of the power of their own Dolois, and the present insignificance of their Durbars;—this feeling kept alive by the imposition of taxes and aggravated by the rapacious and over-bearing conduct of petty officials, are the real causes. The establishment of a Mission has had nothing whatever to do with it, and it is much to be regretted that Government should give their sanction to such a report."

ENGLISH PRESS.

A DEMONSTRATION.

(From the Times, Sept. 18.)

A DEMONSTRATION in these days! What about, and by whom? Of course it is in Ireland. If, too, we go by the rule that they who have the least reason to complain often make the most noise, we ought not to be surprised at an Orange Demonstration at Belfast. But what quarrel have the Protestants of Belfast to make with their Government and their country? The Episcopalians are established, and the Presbyterians are established, and the only people not established are the Papists. You can earn public money there by preaching up Prelacy and by denouncing Prelacy, but not a sixpence if the Pope is your man. Yet the friends and the foes of British Episcopacy are going to shake hands over their little differences and have a monster meeting in the Botanic Gardens of Belfast to prove to the world that this is a case for taking away the Papists' one talent and adding it to the Protestant ten. Dr. Cooke, Moderator, salaried Professor, and salaried Distributor of the Parliamentary Grant, is to prove that he and his fellow Protestants are an ill-used, plundered, trampled-upon race. Peers and clergymen are to tell their sufferings, and it is expected that fifteen thousand sound Christians will purchase tickets of admission for the privilege of pouring their sorrows into one another's bosoms. We wait with impatience for an explanation of the miseries which require so vast a shower of tears. What has happened to the "black North?" Is it diminution of dignity or of substance? There are troubles all over the world, nowhere greater than in this busy, crowded, throbbing, convulsed centre of the British empire. The Sulina mouth of the Danube under Russian care was not more strewed with wrecks than is this little sea of life. There is a story in every face. But we get together; we go to church; we go to the market, the "meet," the flower show, the ball, or any other pretence of a gathering, and we put on our best coat and best looks. Among us, with some effort, we subscribed a little gaiety; we resolve *nem. con.* to be happy for an hour, and we turn out trouble by acclamation. But there, at Belfast, we verily believe the most prospering town in the empire, they are getting up a gregarious disaffection. Fifteen thousand well-fed, well-dressed, well-housed men, many of them with titles, privileged professions, pensions, and all sorts of things a man can only get by the favour of society and the State, are to run up a list of grievances against the present state of things.

Would that some of these examples of suffering humanity could open their eyes, and look abroad, and see and feel the realities going on all around them Take that poor fellow, one of a good many thousand, just across the narrow channel that separates Ireland from this island. That man, a year ago, had regular work at a mill hard by. He had a wife and six or seven children, and their united earnings were not far from 40s. a-week. He had a nice house, and tidy furniture, and good clothes for Sunday as well as weekday. There was plenty of money for schooling, for books, for newspapers, for toys, for excursions, and holydays. Besides all this, there was a round sum at the savings-bank, and something in a building fund, a loan or two to friends, and not a penny due at the shop. Now it is all nothing. There is nothing in the savings-bank, nothing in the club, nothing in the pocket, nothing in the house that couldpossibly be pawned or sold. There is nothing on the shelf, nothing in the stomach, and next to nothing on the back. The children are schoolless, supperless, shoeless, and almost sleepless. The father goes off to the "Marsh" or the "Moor," does labouring work for a few hours, and receives at the end of the week about a shilling or fifteenpence a head for the family. He is hungry, cold, weak, wearied, and helpless, being one of hundreds of thousands in like evil case, all involved in one utter exhaustion of means and paralysis of strength. It may be partly said that this is only physical misery, the lot of nations, of classes, of half the human race. But in this case a man with eyes may see the decay of the muscle, the irritation of the temper, the weakening of the mind, and the worm eating its way into the moral principle. This is too likely a moral wreck, as well as a ruined household. What we have described is Lancashire. But, while life, strength, and even goodness are there ebbing away, the Orangemen of Ireland are meeting at Belfast to proclaim to the world their own tale of wrongs. Can our English readers guess what they are? There is no single principle of an abstract character in the whole world of opinion that is so highly favoured, so supported, so paid and cherished as Irish Protestantism. For merely protesting against the authority of the Pope, and the peculiar doctrines of that Church, any man of ordinary education in Ireland may acquire pay and position, whether he belongs to the Established Church or not. A Presbyterian minister in England is a Dissenter, and nothing more. He is no more recognised than a village shopkeeper who pays a shilling, and takes out a licence to officiate in a barn. In Ireland he becomes what Milton calls him, "Priest writ large." Dr. Cooke is as great a man as any bishop in the island, and the whole of his position is derived from the supposed political necessity of maintaining the largest possible barrier against the influence of Rome. Were it not for this, the Presbyterians of Ulster would subside into the same class as the modest, meritorious, and generally well-conducted gentlemen who hold forth for the edification of good simple souls in little brick edifices with neat fronts, and ends not meant to be seen. They would be just nothing at all in the grand arena of human affairs, and only have such local influence as good morals, passable attainments, and civil manners will give to any man in a civilised country.

We have a right to deplore this demonstration, not only because it is a groundless and wanton violation of the peace, but because it is certain to provoke antagonism. If the Orangemen have their howl, why not the Papists, who have a good deal more to complain of? We do not mean to back their complaints. If any Irishman happens to have a long tongue and a day's leisure, which we believe to be a not uncommon contingency, he can employ them to much better advantage than by asking for something, he does not know what, which Parliament is to give him or his priest. Whatever really concerns a man's welfare, either in this world or the next, depends much more on himself than agitators or controversialists will usually tell him. Any Irishman, anywhere in these islands, stands the same chance for ordinary employment, and has the same liberty of opinion and worship, as any Englishman. He stands, too, much the same chance of employment in any public office. So we see no reason for an antagonist demonstration. Human nature, however, no more goes by reason than does the canine nature, or the feline nature, or the asinine nature, or any other animal instinct. We are warned by the Romanist organs that this is a challenge; that it will be met; that even if the glove be thrown down ever so civilly and sweetly, it will be taken up in angry mood, and most likely by rough hands. So we shall have street rows, window breaking, and perhaps head breaking also. The Roman Catholics will insist on having their out-door meetings and their processions. They will carry larger banners and thicker sticks; they will shout louder and drink more whisky; they will hear better speeches, in better Irish, and to better effect. In fact, we are threatened with at least a year of O'Connell over again, and something worse than O'Connell, for that agitator knew how to confine his demonstrations within lawful limits. There is nobody at present with this power. So if any of the poor martyrs and confessors who are meeting to make piteous plaint of their wrongs at the hands of their Papist persecutors find they are not allowed to howl for nothing, it will be their own fault; and if nothing worse happens than a few contusions, we shall not be sorry for them.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Daily News, Sept. 18.)

It is certainly a remarkable circumstance that at the very darkest hour for the Washington Government, the *Times*, which has been unrelenting in its abuse of American institutions and American veracity, should direct the English public to the "unprejudiced statement of a New York journal," in order "to form an accurate and comprehensive idea of that extraordinary series of battles by which the campaign in Virginia has been recently signalised." It was matter for admiration to public writers in France that England should have dared to lay bare her shortcomings and the incapacity of her rulers at the very crisis of the Crimean war. The same tribute of admiration is due to the Americans. Some people never seem tired of telling us that in the North liberty is extinct, free speech is impossible, and that to speak the truth is to secure a cell in Fort Lafayette. If this be so, it is difficult indeed to account for the presence of such an article as that which appeared in the *New York Tribune*, and which was copied into these columns the day before yesterday, and into those of our contemporary yesterday. But when the journals of Louis Napoleon shall contain as unprejudiced an account of disasters which may have happened to the French armies the justice of classing the American Government in the same category with the despotisms of France and Austria will be more apparent than it is at present.

According to the *Tribune* it is tolerably clear that on the 29th of August Pope was all but achieving a great victory. The Federal officer had marched back from Warrenton in three columns, and had succeeded in falling upon Jackson before the rest of the Confederate army under Lee had come up. This was the battle of Groveton, or Grovedown. All the accounts concur in the fact that Jackson's men were completely exhausted, and it is tolerably certain that if Pope had had another division, or if Lee had delayed his arrival only a few hours, the Confederate army might have been compelled to retreat. There was certainly no flinching on either side. It is true that the Confederate soldiers fought with a fierce courage worthy of the best cause. On the other hand, it is said that the Northern soldiers are mere hirelings, that they are divided in opinion, and that at best they are fighting for a mere sentiment. The manner in which they have faced the enemy ought to save them from such criticism. Even General Lee, the rival commander-in-chief, does ample justice to "the powerful and thoroughly equipped army" of the Federals, and to "the obstinate resistance" which they opposed to his attack near Richmond. Admirable, however, as the courage of the Northern soldiers has been, it must be admitted that the Federal officers have hardly proved themselves equal to those of the South. It would certainly be difficult to parallel the brilliancy of the movements executed by the Confederate officers. On the other hand, it must be remembered that they enjoyed several most important advantages over their rivals. In the first place, Stonewall Jackson has evidently had the most accurate information as to the movements of the Federal army. It is well known that Washington is full of traitors. Many of the Government employés are traitors, and even when the men are not, their wives and daughters are often vehement Secessionists. The country, moreover, in which the army was operating was furiously opposed to the North; and, whilst the Federal officers could get no kind of information as to the position or the numbers of the Confederates, the Confederate officers were perfectly informed as to the numbers, condition, and locality of the Federal troops. In the second place it must be observed that all the experience was on the side of the Confederates. It is true that no single officer has done anything in the field who has not received a regular military education. But it is also true that the Northern men who passed through West Point never received employment. The United States army was completely in the hands of the South. General Scott, a Virginian, was Commander-in-Chief; General Lee, who now commands the Confederates, was Quartermaster-General, and some of their best officers had spent their lives in the theory and practice of war. The American Government has for years been in the hands of the South. Jefferson Davis, himself a distinguished soldier, was War Secretary, and took the utmost pains to make the education at West Point as efficient as possible. Nor did the Southerners neglect to use the power which they possessed. They distributed the commands amongst their own friends, so that when the struggle which they had long contemplated came, all the officers of experience were found upon the Southern side. The men who now hold the highest places in the South are the same men who held high offices in the United States Government. In Europe, and especially in England, a great crisis not uncommonly reveals the fact that those occupying the highest places are utterly incompetent. In America it used to be said that the ablest men held back, and that the Government was filled by the most ignorant and brutal of the people. The history of the past year proves the contrary. Vehemently opposed as we are to the Confederate government and Confederate principles, it is impossible to deny the vigour and ability which they have displayed, especially in the field. And yet the men now at the head of affairs are the very men who held office before the present civil war.

At present it is impossible to say that amongst the Federal officers any man has appeared of commanding power. Pope has failed; and, if the telegram may be trusted, he has been relieved of his command. The ingratitude of republics proverbial, but it must be admitted that neither King nor Emperor was ever more patient of defeat than the Americans. Grievous as have been the reverses of Pope and M'Clellan, there is something singularly magnanimous in the way in which their reverses have been borne, and in the generous treatment which the unfortunate commanders have received. No suspicion seems to be breathed that either President Lincoln or General Halleck, in the appointments which they make, has any object beyond the desire of selecting the very best man they can find. At the same time it is not very encouraging at the present moment to observe that the War Minister has been obliged to re-appoint General M'Clellan, after having displaced him from his command.

Looking to the situation of affairs, it is clear that the Federals have retired into the entrenchments around Washington, nor is it probable that they are in any danger of an attack. The Confederate officers have probably other views. About forty miles above Washington is Leesburg, on the slopes of the range of mountains which run at right angles to the Potomac. Within a few miles of Leesburg, but upon the north side of the river, is Poolesville. Some miles higher up the Potomac is Harper's Ferry, and north-east of that place is Frederick City. Now, it seems that the Confederates have crossed the Potomac and taken possession of Frederick. This gives them the command of the Ohio and Baltimore Railway, and will enable them to intercept any reinforcement coming to Washington from the north-west—Baltimore itself is only forty or fifty miles eastward of Frederick, and is only held down by force. The danger is that that city may be occupied by the Confederates, so that the only way in which the Federals could receive reinforcements would be by sea. The occupation of the forty miles between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore would completely isolate Washington; would enable that part of Maryland which is Secessionist to rise in rebellion, and might possibly oblige President Lincoln and his Cabinet to betake themselves, for a time at least, elsewhere. That Washington itself is in any danger is out of the question, for it is certain that the gunboats would furnish it with ample protection. At the same time it is not impossible, unless a powerful Federal army soon takes the field, that there may be no access to the capital except by sea.

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	£	s.	d.
In the first year the receipts were ...	12,569	3	5
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And for the third year they are...	38,482	16	2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life-department the premiums received have been as follow:

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The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
First year ...	19,718	1	2
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In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

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Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed ...	£650,000
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The Premiums.

UNDER authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	8	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	8	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	6
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged* 30, *next birthday, may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 88-15-4 *monthly to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured payable in cash—added to the Policy—or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Stamps. Premiums may be paid in one sum or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

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At Ajmere, Aurungabad, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Ellichpore, Gwalior, Hydrabad (Scinde), Indore, Jaulna, Jhelum, Jubbulpore, Jullunder, Mhow, Nagpore, and Saugor.

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary,
Bombay, August 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A CASE OF MILLINERY, consisting of various descriptions of sewed Muslins Lace Shawls, Mantillas, Collars, and Cuffs.

A lot of Saddlery, made by MacNaughton of Glasgow, comprising sets of Harness, covered mounting and silver top buckles, Driving Reins, Double Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, with mounting complete, Gent's Riding Switches, Extra Girths, Horse Brushes, &c. &c.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Calcutta-made, sizes from 6 inches to 2 inches.

Plated Ware, Cruet Frames, of 4 and 6 Bottles each, quite new, Reading Lamps, Tea Set, 1 Set of German Silver Spoons and Forks, for 12.

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Eau de Cologne, Shaving Soap, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

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DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c. &c., AT UPPER COLABA, (OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.)

ON TUESDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upper Colaba, opposite the Government Observatory, the valuable Household Furniture, &c. belonging to J. E. C. Pryce, Esq, the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, Dinner, and Tea Set, a Set of 4 best "Elkington's" plated Dish Covers, Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, with 3 bottles each, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, a pair of best Plated Ice Pails, &c. The furniture is all picked Carved Blackwood such as, Oval Telescopic Dining Table, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Pier, Card, and Sofa Tables, Hat and Book stands, Drawing Room Pridieu and Easy Chairs, open worked Round Table, Tea Poys, Screens, Bronze Double Light and Single Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops, Tucker's Solar Lamps, Plated Double Branched Wallshades, with Pans and Drops, Engravings in Gilt Frames, a handsome Gilt Clock under Glass Dome, a Mahogany Grand Pianoforte by ("Erard") maker to the Queen, with green woolen cloth cover, Blackwood Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Boot and Towel Horses, an English-made Brass Bedstead with Springs, Mattrasses, Pillow, and Curtain, an Iron Cage ("Aviary") with 3 Choice Birds from Timoor and Batavia, Dispense and Copper Cooking Utensils, few dozens of China and Earthen Pots of Plants, two dozens Tub of Plants, Stable Gear, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of).

An English-built Brougham with Lamps, Pole, and Cushions (in very good order.)

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view from Thursday the 16th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "CHANDLERY" AT MARINE LANE OPPOSITE THE APOLLO COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the Ship Chandlery consisting of Europe Block, Single double Iron bound, Tins of Europe paint assorted, Europe-made Hooks, Tumbles, and Ash oars, Iron sheaving assorted, Europe-made shovels and Copper Boat, Nails of all sizes, Iron Nails, Tarred Felts, and other Sundry ship Chandlers' stores.

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New Cottage Pianofortes.

One new Cottage Pianoforte in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

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No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Pieces Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Jaconets, Madapollams, Domestics, T. R. Hoodnies, 4 Bales Water Twist, 2 Bales T. Red Twist.

An Invoice of very elegant Bohemian Glass Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles; a variety of Table Ornaments, &c. &c.

Handsome Brussels Table Covers.

A small lot of Silver and Gilt Watches, Chains, Breast Pins, Ear-rings, &c.

A Case of Wooden Toys.

ALSO,

At 10 a.m. at the Town Custom House.

The remaining Effects saved from the Ship *William the Conqueror*, consisting of the Sails of the Ship, and

9 Bales Bees Wax.
8 Barrels Frankincense.
1 Box Fancy Bottles.
3 Bags Tortoise Shells.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit at Public Auction at No. 20, Middle Colaba, the Household Furniture, &c., of THOMAS HEWETT, Esq., I. N., consisting of several articles of Silver, Plated, and Queen's ware for 12 persons, Plated Curry Dishes, a rich Porcelain Dessert Set, Drawing Room Chairs and Tables, Sideboard, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Couches, Cheffoniers, Screens a rich Toned Square Mahogany Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, Persian Carpet, Argand Lamps, Clothes and Gown Presses, Plated Table Lamps, and Plated Table and Piano Candlesticks, a Plated Tea Service, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A fashionable light Dog Cart with an exceedingly fast trotting Grey Arab Horse, 14½ and 6 years, and Set of Harness complete.

The property will be on view on Thursday.

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Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A Sociable with imitation cane body, lined with blue Morocco, and stuffed with curled horse hair, a very light and handsome Carriage, while compact in appearance affording ample room for four sitters inside.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake, relieved with white, fitted with Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

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